

1990

CENSUS OF
POPULATION
AND HOUSING

SERIES CPH (3)

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CENSUS '90



1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
Numbering Areas
Glens Falls, NY MSA

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**1990 Census of
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Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
Numbering Areas
Glens Falls, NY MSA**

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HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B.]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
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HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units)	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) *heading*, (2) *boxhead*, (3) *stub*, and (4) *data field*. A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a *spanner* appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE														
Table number and title			Headnote			Column head								
Heading			Spanner											
Stubhead			Boxhead											
Stub			Data field											
Sidehead														
Page number and State name			Report title											

The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the *stubhead*. The *stubhead* is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the *stub*, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a *sidehead*. The *sidehead*, similar to a *spanner*, describes and classifies the *stub* entries following it. The use of indentation in a *stub* indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the *boxhead* to the bottom of the table and from the right of the *stub* to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash "-" represents zero, a figure that rounds to less than 0.1, or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "..." mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.
- The prefix "r" indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger "+" next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the "User Notes" section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing*

Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.



TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.



USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused

by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 9

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

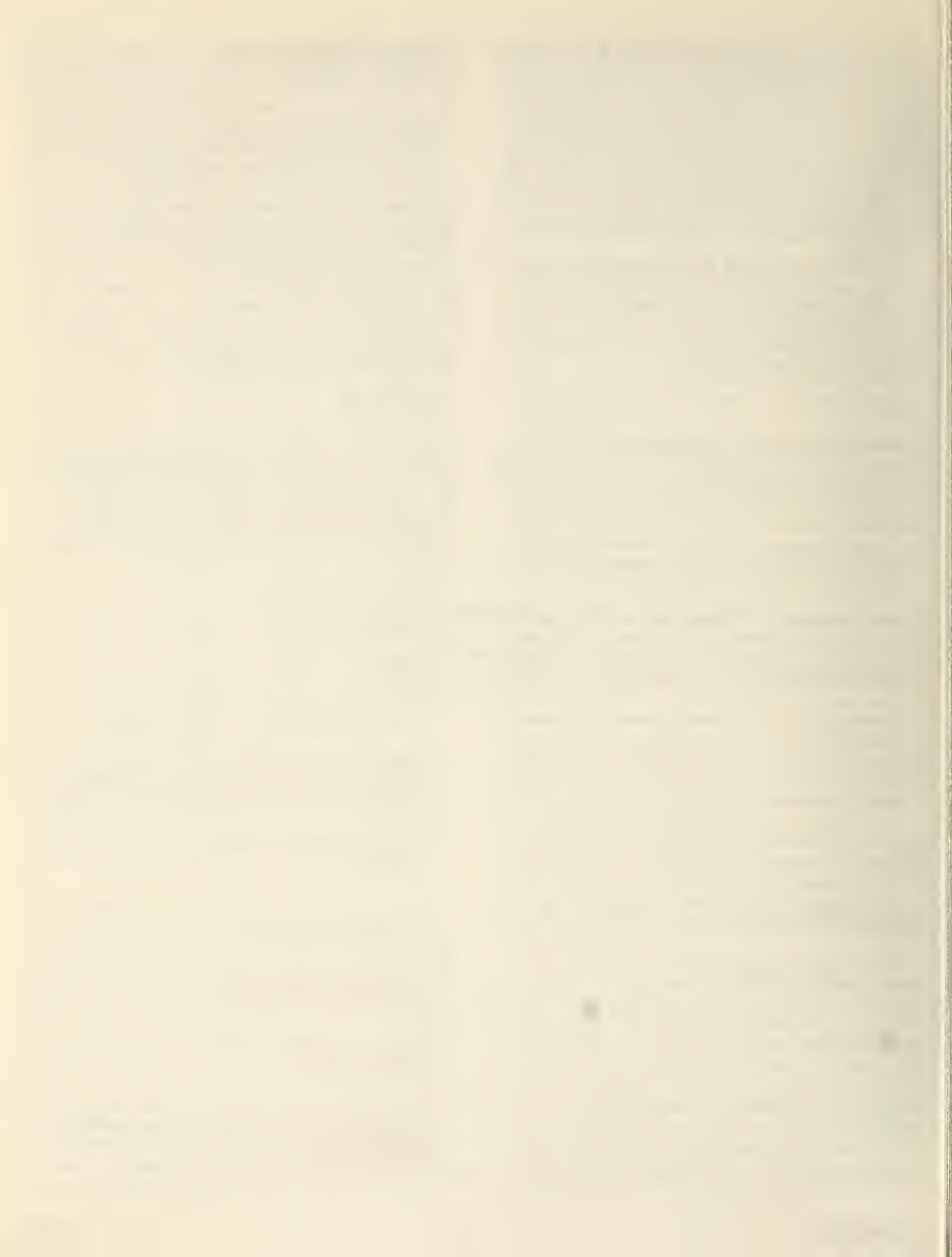
For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the "Other race" population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the "Other race" population below the State level.

User Note 10

Thresholds in CPH-3—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.



LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	65	Altoona, PA MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia	67	Anchorage, AK MSA	108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	68	Anderson, IN MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
14	Idaho	69	Anderson, SC MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
15	Illinois	70	Anniston, AL MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
16	Indiana			112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
17	Iowa	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA		Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:
18	Kansas	72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
19	Kentucky	73	Asheville, NC MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
20	Louisiana	74	Athens, GA MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
21	Maine	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
22	Maryland			113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
23	Massachusetts	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA	113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
24	Michigan	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA		
25	Minnesota	78	Austin, TX MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
26	Mississippi	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA		Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:
27	Missouri	80	Baltimore, MD MSA	115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
28	Montana			115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
29	Nebraska	81	Bangor, ME MSA		
30	Nevada	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
31	New Hampshire	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA		Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:
32	Not Assigned	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
33	New Mexico	85	Bellingham, WA MSA	117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
34	New York			117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
35	North Carolina	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA		
36	North Dakota	87	Billings, MT MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
37	Ohio	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
38	Oklahoma	89	Binghamton, NY MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
39	Oregon	90	Birmingham, AL MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
40	Pennsylvania	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	122	Columbus, OH MSA
41	Rhode Island	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
42	South Carolina	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
43	South Dakota	94	Boise City, ID MSA		Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
44	Tennessee		Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:	125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
45	Texas	95A	Boston, MA PMSA	125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
46	Utah	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA		
47	Vermont	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA	126	Danville, VA MSA
48	Virginia	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
49	Washington	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
50	West Virginia	95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
51	Wisconsin	96	Bradenton, FL MSA	130	Decatur, AL MSA
52	Wyoming	97	Bremerton, WA MSA	131	Decatur, IL MSA
53	Puerto Rico	98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA		
54	Not Assigned	99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA		
55	Virgin Islands				

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132A	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA		Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA	231A	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231B	Racine, WI PMSA
	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:	183	Jackson, TN MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	235	Monroe, LA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA		New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	211	Lima, OH MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	250	Olympia, WA MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA		Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:	252	Orlando, FL MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA		Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	223	Mayagüez, PR MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA	262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA		Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:	264	Ponce, PR MSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	265	Portland, ME MSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA		
178	Huntsville, AL MSA				

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA			317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
			San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:		
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
		294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:	294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA		
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
269C	Providence, RI PMSA			323	Tucson, AZ MSA
		295A	San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA	295B	Caguas, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA		San Juan, PR PMSA	326	Tyler, TX MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA				
274	Reading, PA MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
		298	Sarasota, FL MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA	299	Savannah, GA MSA	330	Waco, TX MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA			332	Waterbury, CT MSA
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301A	Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:		
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301B	Seattle, WA PMSA	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
			Tacoma, WA PMSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA		
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA		
				338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA		
		312	Springfield, MA MSA	343	York, PA MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	313	State College, PA MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA	314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
				346	Yuma, AZ MSA

Table A. **Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
WARREN COUNTY, NY	
735.98 -----	735
WASHINGTON COUNTY, NY	
820 -----	820
	830

Table B. **Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
WARREN COUNTY, NY	
735 -----	735.98
WASHINGTON COUNTY, NY	
820 -----	820 (pt.)
830 -----	820 (pt.)



Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Warren County									
	Glens Falls, NY MSA			Washington County	Glens Falls city, Warren County					
		Total	Glens Falls city		Tract 701	Tract 702	Tract 703	Tract 704	Tract 705	
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	4 416.6	2 252.6	10.0	2 164.0	2.4	.8	2.1	2.2	2.5	
Square miles	1 705.3	869.7	3.9	835.5	.9	.3	.8	.8	1.0	
AGE										
All persons	118 539	59 209	15 023	59 330	2 549	2 028	3 894	4 077	2 475	
Under 5 years	8 330	4 015	1 168	4 315	214	194	287	300	173	
5 to 9 years	8 336	4 093	986	4 243	195	147	272	253	119	
10 to 14 years	8 243	4 084	969	4 159	176	156	253	274	110	
15 to 19 years	8 658	4 411	1 026	4 247	212	142	268	280	124	
20 to 24 years	8 507	4 088	1 299	4 419	202	178	315	360	244	
25 to 34 years	19 762	9 461	2 729	10 301	455	373	700	773	428	
35 to 44 years	17 648	9 007	2 129	8 641	385	274	613	610	247	
45 to 54 years	12 162	6 158	1 200	6 004	194	148	337	306	215	
55 to 64 years	10 574	5 341	1 233	5 233	207	148	326	339	213	
65 to 74 years	9 299	4 810	1 158	4 489	187	155	276	303	237	
75 to 84 years	5 233	2 778	821	2 455	97	95	180	210	239	
85 years and over	1 787	963	305	824	25	18	67	69	126	
3 and 4 years	3 393	1 692	487	1 701	97	86	126	112	66	
16 years and over	91 916	46 187	11 707	45 729	1 923	1 508	3 039	3 189	2 048	
18 years and over	88 483	44 461	11 292	44 022	1 834	1 447	2 936	3 068	2 007	
21 years and over	83 300	41 774	10 663	41 526	1 720	1 357	2 747	2 919	1 920	
60 years and over	21 683	11 312	2 948	10 371	427	344	680	779	718	
62 years and over	19 620	10 222	2 700	9 398	387	310	626	705	672	
Median	33.7	34.4	32.3	33.0	30.5	29.4	32.9	32.3	36.5	
Female	59 564	30 698	8 137	28 866	1 325	1 116	2 074	2 193	1 429	
Under 5 years	4 065	1 973	605	2 092	102	105	136	166	96	
5 to 9 years	4 002	1 987	482	2 015	97	82	132	123	48	
10 to 14 years	3 995	1 961	487	2 034	91	79	128	125	64	
15 to 19 years	4 198	2 172	502	2 026	99	62	131	146	64	
20 to 24 years	3 903	2 005	674	1 898	104	83	168	191	128	
25 to 34 years	9 355	4 843	1 399	4 512	225	199	354	397	224	
35 to 44 years	8 533	4 533	1 089	4 000	203	146	315	309	116	
45 to 54 years	6 091	3 133	655	2 958	89	89	193	163	121	
55 to 64 years	5 595	2 882	698	2 713	118	91	189	186	114	
65 to 74 years	5 226	2 702	711	2 524	107	97	163	184	160	
75 to 84 years	3 260	1 780	587	1 480	68	70	118	152	179	
85 years and over	1 341	727	248	614	22	13	47	51	115	
3 and 4 years	1 655	818	243	837	44	40	58	63	38	
16 years and over	46 686	24 383	6 467	22 303	1 014	841	1 654	1 742	1 216	
18 years and over	44 990	23 517	6 272	21 473	971	812	1 608	1 689	1 192	
21 years and over	42 533	22 212	5 955	20 321	923	774	1 512	1 609	1 137	
60 years and over	12 686	6 706	1 920	5 980	267	228	425	492	508	
62 years and over	11 584	6 112	1 779	5 472	240	205	391	455	488	
Median	35.3	35.9	34.4	34.7	31.8	31.8	34.7	33.9	42.3	
Male	58 975	28 511	6 886	30 464	1 224	912	1 820	1 884	1 046	
Median age	32.2	32.9	30.5	31.6	29.6	27.1	31.5	30.9	32.1	
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	118 539	59 209	15 023	59 330	2 549	2 028	3 894	4 077	2 475	
In households	113 804	58 122	14 816	55 682	2 549	2 028	3 894	4 064	2 281	
Householder	42 815	22 559	6 129	20 256	928	818	1 607	1 676	1 100	
Family householder	30 811	15 788	3 749	15 023	671	482	1 001	1 053	542	
Nonfamily householder	12 004	6 771	2 380	5 233	257	336	606	623	558	
Living alone	9 814	5 519	1 929	4 295	200	264	472	509	484	
Spouse	24 958	12 740	2 698	12 218	494	279	780	778	367	
Child	36 853	18 182	4 551	18 671	861	687	1 181	1 247	575	
Other relatives	4 281	2 018	560	2 263	121	84	99	155	101	
Nonrelatives	4 897	2 623	878	2 274	145	160	227	208	138	
Institutionalized persons	4 032	513	164	3 519	—	—	—	13	151	
Other persons in group quarters	703	574	43	129	—	—	—	—	43	
Persons per household	2.66	2.58	2.42	2.75	2.75	2.48	2.42	2.42	2.07	
Persons per family	3.15	3.09	3.08	3.21	3.20	3.18	3.06	3.07	2.92	
Persons 65 years and over	16 319	8 551	2 284	7 768	309	268	523	582	602	
In households	15 355	8 098	2 145	7 257	309	268	523	581	464	
Householder	10 434	5 519	1 550	4 915	213	196	362	406	373	
Nonfamily householder	4 972	2 694	908	2 278	108	118	195	211	276	
Living alone	4 751	2 591	875	2 160	101	110	190	202	272	
Spouse	3 485	1 843	396	1 642	63	41	113	120	59	
Other relatives	1 152	591	166	561	24	23	42	48	29	
Nonrelatives	284	145	33	139	9	8	6	7	3	
Institutionalized persons	946	447	133	499	—	—	—	1	132	
Other persons in group quarters	18	6	6	12	—	—	—	—	6	
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	30 811	15 788	3 749	15 023	671	482	1 001	1 053	542	
With own children under 18 years	15 005	7 583	1 898	7 422	350	268	509	521	250	
Number of own children under 18 years	27 688	13 663	3 446	14 025	649	515	924	936	422	
Married-couple families	24 958	12 740	2 698	12 218	494	279	780	778	367	
With own children under 18 years	11 850	5 946	1 316	5 904	250	150	383	380	153	
Number of own children under 18 years	22 547	11 087	2 494	11 460	476	303	733	706	276	
Female householder, no husband present	4 286	2 254	816	2 032	126	172	171	211	136	
With own children under 18 years	2 347	1 238	471	1 109	68	103	105	116	79	
Number of own children under 18 years	3 872	1 972	777	1 900	126	181	158	191	121	
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	46 128	22 240	5 337	23 888	929	681	1 404	1 471	852	
Never married	13 817	6 326	1 767	7 491	284	262	452	472	297	
Now married, except separated	26 989	13 188	2 801	13 801	512	294	794	808	393	
Separated	1 207	576	182	631	24	36	30	53	39	
Widowed	1 284	649	179	635	28	28	42	36	45	
Divorced	2 831	1 501	408	1 330	81	61	86	102	78	
Females 15 years and over	47 502	24 777	6 563	22 725	1 035	850	1 678	1 779	1 221	
Never married	10 100	5 413	1 775	4 687	255	238	449	482	351	
Now married, except separated	26 001	13 233	2 825	12 768	515	298	811	804	397	
Separated	1 336	695	283	641	48	49	63	66	57	
Widowed	6 402	3 362	1 012	3 040	128	130	197	244	313	
Divorced	3 663	2 074	668	1 589	89	135	158	183	103	

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Warren County									
	Tract 706	Tract 707	Tract 708	Tract 709	Tract 710	Tract 720	Tract 730	Tract 735.98	Tract 740	Tract 750
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	86.3	21.0	14.8	42.6	136.3	76.9	165.0	450.0	529.9	218.8
Square miles	33.3	8.1	5.7	16.4	52.6	29.7	63.7	173.7	204.6	84.5
AGE										
All persons	5 167	7 978	6 183	3 302	2 816	3 211	4 174	1 715	2 352	3 465
Under 5 years	288	446	495	278	181	160	277	114	152	222
5 to 9 years	381	575	426	280	183	177	312	149	163	211
10 to 14 years	331	554	461	312	203	239	291	123	171	194
15 to 19 years	356	641	460	239	226	213	297	101	180	440
20 to 24 years	255	496	432	147	170	205	302	101	136	333
25 to 34 years	733	1 015	1 101	556	442	502	693	270	364	501
35 to 44 years	880	1 293	940	689	375	534	596	276	335	421
45 to 54 years	598	979	649	350	366	372	432	177	225	336
55 to 64 years	558	714	493	208	284	304	359	201	223	321
65 to 74 years	474	721	434	123	242	287	329	124	208	294
75 to 84 years	231	425	202	71	113	170	213	59	136	154
85 years and over	82	119	90	49	31	48	73	20	59	38
3 and 4 years	120	188	208	102	72	73	129	50	66	95
16 years and over	4 097	6 273	4 720	2 391	2 213	2 580	3 232	1 303	1 824	2 801
18 years and over	3 952	6 014	4 512	2 286	2 117	2 501	3 110	1 258	1 763	2 717
21 years and over	3 755	5 651	4 251	2 150	1 996	2 383	2 929	1 205	1 659	2 298
60 years and over	1 070	1 633	973	344	534	658	792	305	502	652
62 years and over	955	1 483	867	304	473	596	732	261	465	593
Median	37.9	37.3	32.4	32.8	35.1	37.3	33.7	35.0	35.5	31.4
Female										
Under 5 years	2 615	4 247	3 199	1 629	1 435	1 621	2 166	815	1 203	1 740
5 to 9 years	142	229	232	121	99	78	121	59	75	102
10 to 14 years	174	270	222	141	92	87	155	61	80	112
15 to 19 years	158	273	235	138	87	109	147	46	82	97
20 to 24 years	184	317	208	113	118	92	136	48	96	238
25 to 34 years	126	250	229	82	82	83	149	44	63	145
35 to 44 years	366	533	546	295	219	250	363	135	188	259
45 to 54 years	442	691	476	344	196	273	279	139	158	198
55 to 64 years	282	498	347	164	184	179	226	78	118	163
65 to 74 years	298	388	282	103	141	168	201	98	109	161
75 to 84 years	246	429	237	59	136	169	184	64	111	153
85 years and over	142	279	119	43	62	104	147	28	77	87
3 and 4 years	55	90	66	42	19	29	58	15	46	25
16 years and over	63	91	100	46	41	33	57	20	29	46
18 years and over	2 102	3 412	2 476	1 212	1 143	1 325	1 713	634	947	1 413
21 years and over	2 022	3 277	2 377	1 091	1 091	1 289	1 657	617	910	1 369
60 years and over	1 926	3 105	2 262	1 092	1 026	1 240	1 577	593	859	1 148
62 years and over	599	994	559	198	286	389	496	156	282	346
Median	535	915	496	181	261	353	460	135	262	313
Male	38.7	38.9	33.8	33.6	36.2	39.1	35.5	35.7	36.1	31.6
Median age	2 552	3 731	2 984	1 673	1 381	1 590	2 008	900	1 149	1 725
Median age	36.9	35.2	31.0	32.1	34.0	34.9	31.9	33.9	34.4	31.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	5 167	7 978	6 183	3 302	2 816	3 211	4 174	1 715	2 352	3 465
In households	5 106	7 978	6 103	3 222	2 816	3 211	4 104	1 707	2 292	3 465
Householder	1 930	3 176	2 188	1 016	1 068	1 314	1 596	632	860	1 144
Family householder	1 452	2 218	1 675	886	785	868	1 105	481	632	839
Nonfamily householder	478	958	513	130	283	446	491	151	228	305
Living alone	379	821	404	94	227	363	407	115	189	263
Spouse	1 258	1 820	1 350	814	654	682	872	405	540	700
Child	1 517	2 541	2 012	1 223	884	915	1 299	524	729	903
Other relatives	197	187	268	85	92	133	146	61	59	108
Nonrelatives	204	254	285	84	118	167	191	85	104	117
Institutionalized persons	61	—	80	80	—	—	60	8	60	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	493
Persons per household	2.65	2.51	2.79	3.17	2.64	2.44	2.57	2.70	2.67	2.60
Persons per family	3.05	3.05	3.17	3.40	3.08	2.99	3.10	3.06	3.10	3.04
Persons 65 years and over										
In households	787	1 265	726	243	386	505	615	203	403	486
Householder	734	1 265	649	170	386	505	664	203	343	486
Nonfamily householder	467	886	429	96	255	327	404	132	227	324
Living alone	181	465	179	24	112	158	220	55	103	139
Spouse	172	452	169	23	107	153	211	52	101	134
Other relatives	193	298	160	39	100	113	108	45	91	127
Nonrelatives	56	66	47	31	26	51	37	19	19	26
Institutionalized persons	18	15	13	4	5	14	15	7	6	9
Other persons in group quarters	53	—	77	73	—	—	51	—	60	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	1 452	2 218	1 675	886	785	868	1 105	481	632	839
With own children under 18 years	626	1 060	855	524	360	371	556	230	292	357
Number of own children under 18 years	1 138	1 879	1 500	979	627	658	986	414	553	669
Married-couple families	1 258	1 820	1 350	814	654	682	872	405	540	700
With own children under 18 years	536	839	678	490	286	283	419	188	239	284
Number of own children under 18 years	999	1 529	1 243	924	521	516	778	349	466	555
Female householder, no husband present	130	317	239	48	92	129	175	45	63	96
With own children under 18 years	60	179	129	24	50	66	103	22	38	53
Number of own children under 18 years	94	282	197	35	68	107	162	33	64	82
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	2 026	2 928	2 291	1 203	1 092	1 288	1 551	680	900	1 409
Never married	481	774	605	281	295	379	437	168	241	510
Now married, except separated	1 293	1 861	1 401	831	674	723	902	419	558	740
Separated	43	56	61	18	30	36	44	15	28	31
Widowed	67	78	54	21	33	38	43	25	29	38
Divorced	142	159	170	52	60	112	125	53	44	90
Females 15 years and over	2 141	3 475	2 510	1 229	1 157	1 347	1 743	649	966	1 429
Never married	409	724	485	205	225	260	336	101	186	415
Now married, except separated	1 303	1 868	1 418	837	669	720	910	417	554	736
Separated	26	78	60	14	26	32	66	18	26	33
Widowed	258	507	296	106	146	198	278	68	147	155
Divorced	145	298	251	67	91	137	153	45	53	90

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Warren County—Can.			Washington County						
	Tract 760	Tract 770	Tract 780	Tract 801	Tract 802	Tract 803	Tract 810	Tract 815	Tract 820	Tract 840
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	171.1	165.8	164.2	2.8	2.0	98.4	278.9	228.8	207.7	145.3
Square miles	66.1	64.0	63.4	1.1	.8	38.0	107.7	88.3	80.2	56.1
AGE										
All persons	1 269	699	1 855	5 099	2 552	4 200	6 368	1 038	5 165	5 935
Under 5 years	97	45	92	430	174	290	289	68	396	460
5 to 9 years	95	55	100	366	170	293	262	84	436	438
10 to 14 years	85	26	125	324	196	339	264	79	373	451
15 to 19 years	68	30	134	338	209	353	353	91	354	434
20 to 24 years	85	38	89	479	178	264	823	46	373	440
25 to 34 years	191	79	285	948	421	653	2 062	160	771	853
35 to 44 years	183	74	282	622	352	632	1 092	160	745	831
45 to 54 years	122	88	264	422	262	500	551	112	494	563
55 to 64 years	144	99	200	417	275	403	294	94	497	531
65 to 74 years	130	110	176	423	190	325	249	88	443	482
75 to 84 years	61	41	81	249	98	127	103	45	222	310
85 years and over	8	14	27	81	27	21	26	11	61	142
3 and 4 years	42	17	43	152	66	118	116	26	150	179
16 years and over	978	565	1 503	3 916	1 965	3 217	5 489	780	3 895	4 503
18 years and over	946	552	1 441	3 785	1 879	3 068	5 364	746	3 752	4 310
21 years and over	911	537	1 386	3 558	1 762	2 874	5 087	707	3 533	4 064
60 years and over	281	232	388	954	464	651	509	187	979	1 183
62 years and over	240	207	346	881	408	583	462	174	883	1 085
Median	35.6	45.3	38.6	30.7	33.1	33.6	30.1	34.4	33.4	33.7
Female	597	359	935	2 712	1 315	2 109	1 708	516	2 659	3 104
Under 5 years	40	21	49	197	75	154	131	37	213	217
5 to 9 years	37	26	48	179	77	123	129	43	222	196
10 to 14 years	34	14	54	164	87	171	122	41	172	236
15 to 19 years	34	17	69	156	101	167	150	40	190	219
20 to 24 years	35	18	41	256	110	123	114	21	201	207
25 to 34 years	100	45	145	496	205	333	281	82	379	453
35 to 44 years	79	30	139	327	181	318	254	73	361	409
45 to 54 years	59	52	128	220	138	252	192	54	247	285
55 to 64 years	78	48	109	236	153	199	131	50	259	279
65 to 74 years	62	55	86	264	108	182	128	46	255	288
75 to 84 years	35	23	47	157	57	75	58	22	119	204
85 years and over	4	10	20	60	23	12	18	7	41	111
3 and 4 years	20	8	21	75	27	75	56	13	76	80
16 years and over	478	293	768	2 142	1 052	1 637	1 294	383	2 017	2 413
18 years and over	462	285	732	2 081	1 011	1 567	1 231	370	1 940	2 312
21 years and over	446	278	705	1 969	948	1 467	1 155	353	1 832	2 193
60 years and over	147	124	210	591	273	358	267	101	548	729
62 years and over	122	112	188	555	241	320	244	94	494	678
Median	36.9	46.1	39.3	32.9	35.1	34.5	32.4	34.3	33.7	35.6
Male	672	340	920	2 387	1 237	2 091	4 660	522	2 506	2 831
Median age	34.4	42.8	38.0	29.1	31.4	32.7	29.7	34.6	33.1	31.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	1 269	699	1 855	5 099	2 552	4 200	6 368	1 038	5 165	5 935
In households	1 269	699	1 855	5 062	2 552	4 200	6 300	1 038	5 165	5 739
Householder	486	299	721	2 033	955	1 459	1 159	373	1 918	2 093
Family householder	371	203	524	1 291	695	1 151	936	278	1 420	1 555
Nonfamily householder	115	96	197	742	260	308	223	95	498	538
Living alone	88	91	149	608	221	250	181	77	421	467
Spouse	318	171	458	903	532	992	810	238	1 115	1 233
Child	390	183	511	1 627	847	1 446	1 205	353	1 722	1 960
Other relatives	22	31	69	201	106	170	121	32	196	248
Nonrelatives	53	15	68	298	112	133	105	42	214	205
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 934	—	—	196
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	28	37	—	—	34	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.61	2.34	2.53	2.49	2.67	2.88	2.93	2.78	2.69	2.74
Persons per family	2.97	2.90	2.98	3.12	3.14	3.27	3.28	3.24	3.14	3.21
Persons 65 years and over	199	165	284	753	315	473	378	144	726	934
In households	199	165	284	751	315	473	375	144	726	761
Householder	132	110	180	530	219	305	246	94	511	522
Nonfamily householder	43	51	56	299	106	121	96	46	246	264
Living alone	38	49	55	290	98	111	92	43	236	251
Spouse	55	39	79	155	66	124	97	30	157	154
Other relatives	6	16	25	53	20	33	25	15	49	67
Nonrelatives	6	—	—	13	10	11	7	5	9	18
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	173
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	371	203	524	1 291	695	1 151	936	278	1 420	1 555
With own children under 18 years	169	79	206	668	333	568	481	141	684	787
Number of own children under 18 years	310	139	365	1 206	609	1 034	911	280	1 297	1 498
Married-couple families	318	171	458	903	532	992	810	238	1 115	1 233
With own children under 18 years	144	63	181	432	248	499	411	120	511	609
Number of own children under 18 years	269	116	328	826	480	925	799	248	996	1 178
Female householder, no husband present	38	18	48	303	125	108	92	22	223	245
With own children under 18 years	15	7	21	189	67	47	51	10	130	142
Number of own children under 18 years	27	12	32	296	102	80	80	16	226	259
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	506	275	754	1 807	936	1 617	4 227	412	1 908	2 131
Never married	125	59	204	595	257	414	2 103	125	501	576
Now married, except separated	331	177	477	947	558	1 030	1 865	246	1 154	1 305
Separated	11	6	15	61	34	38	114	9	44	43
Widowed	13	13	18	58	29	33	31	15	77	70
Divorced	26	20	40	146	58	102	114	17	132	137
Females 15 years and over	486	298	784	2 172	1 076	1 661	1 326	395	2 052	2 455
Never married	79	52	161	544	252	343	266	74	419	492
Now married, except separated	324	173	479	950	560	1 023	837	245	1 157	1 307
Separated	9	6	18	117	29	46	26	3	65	71
Widowed	53	50	88	310	126	167	132	52	288	425
Divorced	21	17	38	251	109	82	65	21	123	160

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Washington County—Con.									
	Tract 850	Tract 860	Tract 870	Tract 880	Tract 890	Tract 900	Tract 910	Tract 920	Tract 930	Tract 940
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	112.5	145.7	146.7	69.6	113.9	135.9	96.3	124.0	94.4	161.3
Square miles	43.4	56.3	56.6	26.9	44.0	52.5	37.2	47.9	36.4	62.3
AGE										
All persons	1 989	1 540	3 031	6 330	4 557	2 608	1 581	3 196	1 938	2 203
Under 5 years	160	139	212	507	335	209	129	227	132	158
5 to 9 years	151	134	230	436	382	191	128	227	148	167
10 to 14 years	145	119	230	428	339	196	122	236	153	165
15 to 19 years	162	107	200	528	302	146	106	228	151	185
20 to 24 years	148	87	192	498	250	139	90	195	92	125
25 to 34 years	317	254	459	1 053	737	364	236	439	259	315
35 to 44 years	317	194	462	804	739	350	238	481	295	327
45 to 54 years	235	185	341	581	451	310	150	347	241	259
55 to 64 years	164	154	272	568	418	269	170	307	165	235
65 to 74 years	117	92	231	492	359	267	128	268	154	181
75 to 84 years	63	60	136	295	195	135	62	186	100	69
85 years and over	10	15	66	140	50	32	22	55	48	17
3 and 4 years	59	55	90	201	138	81	51	93	54	72
16 years and over	1 500	1 124	2 311	4 837	3 423	1 989	1 185	2 462	1 467	1 666
18 years and over	1 422	1 077	2 221	4 646	3 309	1 938	1 144	2 359	1 409	1 593
21 years and over	1 344	1 029	2 118	4 329	3 145	1 838	1 073	2 233	1 330	1 502
60 years and over	264	249	587	1 233	817	577	300	666	376	375
62 years and over	237	222	534	1 113	738	526	264	607	351	330
Median	32.6	31.6	34.8	32.4	34.3	36.4	34.5	35.9	36.0	34.6
Female										
Under 5 years	991	763	1 525	3 296	2 346	1 317	792	1 640	983	1 090
5 to 9 years	80	66	85	236	159	118	67	109	67	81
10 to 14 years	83	62	122	195	185	81	65	108	63	82
15 to 19 years	61	70	111	219	174	88	51	114	78	75
20 to 24 years	75	44	83	259	156	60	48	113	80	85
25 to 34 years	75	42	90	235	121	60	48	84	40	71
35 to 44 years	158	118	236	564	388	202	119	221	122	155
45 to 54 years	157	103	243	399	363	158	114	234	155	151
55 to 64 years	116	87	173	304	230	160	64	186	119	131
65 to 74 years	86	76	139	293	212	138	98	156	81	127
75 to 84 years	59	53	116	280	213	138	69	157	79	89
85 years and over	34	37	74	193	114	89	34	119	65	29
3 and 4 years	7	5	53	119	31	25	15	39	34	14
16 years and over	30	26	44	92	66	48	24	39	28	38
18 years and over	751	555	1 185	2 584	1 790	1 020	599	1 289	760	832
21 years and over	717	535	1 149	2 487	1 734	998	583	1 238	728	792
60 years and over	680	516	1 102	2 347	1 647	955	548	1 175	682	752
62 years and over	140	138	326	748	463	330	166	396	216	190
Median	123	125	301	688	427	302	147	366	201	166
Median age	33.2	32.9	36.1	33.9	34.8	38.0	34.9	37.7	37.5	34.7
Male										
Under 5 years	998	777	1 506	3 034	2 211	1 291	789	1 556	955	1 113
Median age	32.1	30.8	33.0	30.4	33.5	35.4	33.9	34.2	34.5	34.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	1 989	1 540	3 031	6 330	4 557	2 608	1 581	3 196	1 938	2 203
In households	1 989	1 540	2 911	6 158	4 546	2 567	1 581	3 148	1 895	2 191
Householder	673	521	1 004	2 226	1 680	976	588	1 181	680	737
Family householder	550	411	797	1 628	1 232	726	417	844	503	589
Nonfamily householder	123	110	207	598	448	250	171	337	177	148
Living alone	96	88	160	486	344	207	136	290	154	109
Spouse	486	351	683	1 236	1 032	617	348	693	435	514
Child	692	530	1 009	2 073	1 488	794	501	1 008	658	758
Other relatives	61	72	113	326	158	98	57	142	63	99
Nonrelatives	77	66	102	297	188	82	87	124	59	83
Institutionalized persons	—	—	120	160	—	28	—	26	43	12
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	12	11	13	—	22	—	—
Persons per household	2.96	2.96	2.90	2.77	2.71	2.63	2.69	2.67	2.79	2.97
Persons per family	3.25	3.32	3.26	3.23	3.17	3.08	3.17	3.18	3.30	3.33
Persons 65 years and over	190	167	433	927	604	434	212	509	302	267
In household	190	167	322	777	604	426	212	482	266	266
Householder	124	104	208	535	401	293	150	323	183	167
Nonfamily householder	45	42	73	248	180	136	74	163	84	55
Living alone	41	39	66	242	167	127	71	156	80	50
Spouse	49	46	78	161	145	90	44	109	66	71
Other relatives	15	15	31	70	47	32	11	40	13	25
Nonrelatives	2	2	5	11	11	11	7	10	4	3
Institutionalized persons	—	—	111	150	—	—	—	25	36	1
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	2	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	550	411	797	1 628	1 232	726	417	844	503	589
With own children under 18 years	278	201	392	829	606	321	195	408	243	287
Number of own children under 18 years	531	415	747	1 513	1 162	618	397	758	486	563
Married-couple families	486	351	683	1 236	1 032	617	348	693	435	514
With own children under 18 years	245	162	335	610	505	266	158	336	207	250
Number of own children under 18 years	473	338	654	1 148	978	518	335	644	424	496
Female householder, no husband present	43	33	81	295	146	74	51	98	47	46
With own children under 18 years	21	16	41	168	77	37	24	46	22	21
Number of own children under 18 years	39	27	72	292	141	64	45	76	41	44
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	766	583	1 152	2 313	1 673	982	593	1 197	730	861
Never married	199	159	309	680	413	232	156	337	195	240
Now married, except separated	492	372	716	1 320	1 068	644	359	731	455	539
Separated	13	14	26	85	42	28	11	29	21	19
Widowed	17	14	38	82	52	21	24	34	26	14
Divorced	45	24	63	146	98	57	43	66	33	49
Females 15 years and over	767	565	1 207	2 646	1 828	1 030	609	1 309	775	852
Never married	144	90	221	621	363	158	108	255	153	184
Now married, except separated	496	372	718	1 318	1 065	638	364	731	450	537
Separated	13	13	26	102	38	17	14	25	20	16
Widowed	59	60	154	414	231	158	79	201	113	71
Divorced	55	30	88	191	131	59	44	97	39	44

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Glens Falls, NY MSA		Washington County		Washington County
					Tract 810
AGE					
All persons	115 157	58 452	56 705		4 137
Under 5 years	8 212	3 952	4 260		287
5 to 9 years	8 219	4 022	4 197		258
10 to 14 years	8 155	4 031	4 124		261
15 to 19 years	8 485	4 321	4 164		299
20 to 24 years	7 935	4 017	3 918		346
25 to 34 years	18 412	9 338	9 074		893
35 to 44 years	17 054	8 886	8 168		685
45 to 54 years	11 969	6 086	5 883		466
55 to 64 years	10 478	5 300	5 178		267
65 to 74 years	9 253	4 779	4 474		246
75 to 84 years	5 205	2 761	2 444		103
85 years and over	1 780	959	821		26
3 and 4 years	3 344	1 665	1 679		116
16 years and over	88 872	45 627	43 245		3 267
18 years and over	85 495	43 938	41 557		3 147
21 years and over	80 485	41 309	39 176		2 971
60 years and over	21 559	11 238	10 321		497
62 years and over	19 517	10 158	9 359		453
Median	34.0	34.5	33.5		31.8
Female	58 958	30 310	28 648		1 689
Under 5 years	4 004	1 943	2 061		130
5 to 9 years	3 937	1 946	1 991		126
10 to 14 years	3 953	1 938	2 015		120
15 to 19 years	4 133	2 123	2 010		147
20 to 24 years	3 861	1 974	1 887		111
25 to 34 years	9 258	4 777	4 481		278
35 to 44 years	8 433	4 471	3 962		253
45 to 54 years	6 029	3 093	2 936		192
55 to 64 years	5 565	2 865	2 700		129
65 to 74 years	5 206	2 687	2 519		127
75 to 84 years	3 243	1 769	1 474		58
85 years and over	1 336	724	612		18
3 and 4 years	1 630	805	825		56
16 years and over	46 255	24 095	22 160		1 281
18 years and over	44 591	23 252	21 339		1 220
21 years and over	42 169	21 975	20 194		1 145
60 years and over	12 627	6 666	5 961		265
62 years and over	11 536	6 078	5 458		242
Median	35.4	36.0	34.7		32.5
Male	56 199	28 142	28 057		2 448
Median age	32.6	33.0	32.3		31.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP					
All persons	115 157	58 452	56 705		4 137
In households	112 668	57 404	55 264		3 372
Householder	42 453	22 326	20 127		1 151
Family householder	30 545	15 625	14 920		929
Nonfamily householder	11 908	6 701	5 207		222
Living alone	9 734	5 459	4 275		180
Spouse	24 760	12 617	12 143		803
Child	36 416	17 910	18 506		1 195
Other relatives	4 223	1 980	2 243		120
Nonrelatives	4 816	2 571	2 245		103
Institutionalized persons	1 823	509	1 314		732
Other persons in group quarters	666	539	127		33
Persons per household	2.66	2.58	2.75		2.93
Persons per family	3.14	3.08	3.21		3.28
Persons 65 years and over	16 238	8 499	7 739		375
In households	15 279	8 048	7 231		374
Householder	10 381	5 480	4 901		246
Nonfamily householder	4 946	2 674	2 272		96
Living alone	4 727	2 572	2 155		92
Spouse	3 476	1 838	1 638		96
Other relatives	1 139	585	554		25
Nonrelatives	283	145	138		7
Institutionalized persons	941	445	496		1
Other persons in group quarters	18	6	12		-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN					
Families	30 545	15 625	14 920		929
With own children under 18 years	14 851	7 486	7 365		478
Number of own children under 18 years	27 338	13 452	13 886		902
Married-couple families	24 773	12 632	12 141		803
With own children under 18 years	11 748	5 882	5 866		408
Number of own children under 18 years	22 301	10 944	11 357		790
Female householder, no husband present	4 223	2 210	2 013		92
With own children under 18 years	2 304	1 209	1 095		51
Number of own children under 18 years	3 788	1 915	1 873		80
MARITAL STATUS					
Males 15 years and over	43 507	21 964	21 543		2 018
Never married	12 272	6 206	6 066		724
Now married, except separated	26 056	13 074	12 982		1 123
Separated	1 129	563	566		53
Widowed	1 272	643	629		27
Divorced	2 778	1 478	1 300		91
Females 15 years and over	47 064	24 483	22 581		1 313
Never married	9 975	5 319	4 656		261
Now married, except separated	25 786	13 103	12 683		829
Separated	1 312	679	633		26
Widowed	6 370	3 338	3 032		132
Divorced	3 621	2 044	1 577		65

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Glens Falls, NY MSA		Washington County
		Washington County	Tract 810
AGE			
All persons	2 352	2 051	1 884
Under 5 years	53	24	—
5 to 9 years	41	20	4
10 to 14 years	40	20	3
15 to 19 years	105	65	50
20 to 24 years	447	421	415
25 to 34 years	1 051	1 003	980
35 to 44 years	406	363	336
45 to 54 years	112	85	71
55 to 64 years	50	34	22
65 to 74 years	25	7	3
75 to 84 years	17	7	—
85 years and over	5	2	—
3 and 4 years	17	7	—
16 years and over	2 212	1 985	1 877
18 years and over	2 184	1 974	1 873
21 years and over	2 061	1 875	1 782
60 years and over	70	31	12
62 years and over	60	25	9
Median	28.5	28.6	28.6
Female	236	92	12
Under 5 years	28	16	—
5 to 9 years	20	10	3
10 to 14 years	18	10	2
15 to 19 years	31	9	2
20 to 24 years	16	6	2
25 to 34 years	29	8	—
35 to 44 years	35	15	1
45 to 54 years	21	6	—
55 to 64 years	13	5	1
65 to 74 years	11	2	1
75 to 84 years	11	4	—
85 years and over	3	1	—
3 and 4 years	10	5	—
16 years and over	168	55	7
18 years and over	154	51	6
21 years and over	136	46	5
60 years and over	32	10	2
62 years and over	27	8	2
Median	27.3	21.5	17.5
Male	2 116	1 959	1 872
Median age	28.6	28.6	28.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	2 352	2 051	1 884
In households	462	179	15
Householder	161	54	4
Family householder	114	43	4
Nonfamily householder	47	11	—
Living alone	40	10	—
Spouse	53	22	3
Child	175	75	8
Other relatives	28	12	—
Nonrelatives	45	16	—
Institutionalized persons	1 873	1 870	1 868
Other persons in group quarters	17	2	1
Persons per household	2.72	3.15	3.75
Persons per family	3.25	3.63	3.75
Persons 65 years and over	47	16	3
In households	44	14	1
Householder	31	6	—
Nonfamily householder	15	2	—
Living alone	15	2	—
Spouse	7	3	1
Other relatives	6	5	—
Nonrelatives	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons	3	2	2
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	114	43	4
With own children under 18 years	61	22	2
Number of own children under 18 years	139	61	7
Married-couple families	72	34	4
With own children under 18 years	37	16	2
Number of own children under 18 years	85	42	7
Female householder, no husband present	32	6	—
With own children under 18 years	21	5	—
Number of own children under 18 years	45	14	—
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	2 048	1 931	1 870
Never married	1 274	1 218	1 198
Now married, except separated	681	641	605
Separated	53	44	43
Widowed	8	5	4
Divorced	32	23	20
Females 15 years and over	170	56	7
Never married	67	20	3
Now married, except separated	59	27	4
Separated	15	6	—
Widowed	13	1	—
Divorced	16	2	—

Table 4. **General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 5. **General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 6. **General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Glens Falls, NY MSA		Washington County	
	Warren County	Washington County	Tract 810	
AGE				
All persons	1 789	476	1 313	979
Under 5 years	84	53	31	7
5 to 9 years	81	37	44	4
10 to 14 years	82	39	43	3
15 to 19 years	91	39	52	14
20 to 24 years	227	47	180	155
25 to 34 years	636	81	555	519
35 to 44 years	324	65	259	212
45 to 54 years	124	49	75	44
55 to 64 years	66	29	37	17
65 to 74 years	48	26	22	4
75 to 84 years	16	6	10	—
85 years and over	10	5	5	—
3 and 4 years	33	22	11	3
16 years and over	1 522	339	1 183	964
18 years and over	1 494	326	1 168	962
21 years and over	1 426	300	1 126	937
60 years and over	107	54	53	7
62 years and over	94	48	46	5
Median	29.9	27.6	30.3	30.5
Female	440	233	207	23
Under 5 years	34	18	16	5
5 to 9 years	48	21	27	3
10 to 14 years	46	18	28	2
15 to 19 years	43	18	25	5
20 to 24 years	36	23	13	—
25 to 34 years	59	40	19	2
35 to 44 years	60	33	27	2
45 to 54 years	47	27	20	3
55 to 64 years	27	16	11	—
65 to 74 years	25	13	12	1
75 to 84 years	10	3	7	—
85 years and over	5	3	2	—
3 and 4 years	13	7	6	3
16 years and over	302	172	130	12
18 years and over	287	166	121	11
21 years and over	261	151	110	8
60 years and over	56	29	27	1
62 years and over	52	25	27	1
Median	27.0	28.8	23.9	16.5
Male	1 349	243	1 106	956
Median age	30.2	25.6	30.5	30.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP				
All persons	1 789	476	1 313	979
In households	819	457	362	37
Householder	251	148	103	9
Family householder	171	101	70	9
Nonfamily householder	80	47	33	—
Living alone	62	38	24	—
Spouse	157	93	64	8
Child	321	177	144	19
Other relatives	45	19	26	—
Nonrelatives	45	20	25	1
Institutionalized persons	949	1	948	942
Other persons in group quarters	21	18	3	—
Persons per household	2.79	2.78	2.81	3.33
Persons per family	3.42	3.46	3.36	3.33
Persons 65 years and over	74	37	37	4
In households	70	37	33	3
Householder	44	24	20	2
Nonfamily householder	25	13	12	—
Living alone	23	12	11	—
Spouse	15	9	6	1
Other relatives	8	4	4	—
Nonrelatives	3	—	3	—
Institutionalized persons	4	—	4	1
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN				
Families	171	101	70	9
With own children under 18 years	102	61	41	4
Number of own children under 18 years	266	141	125	16
Married-couple families	133	81	52	8
With own children under 18 years	73	46	27	3
Number of own children under 18 years	196	106	90	10
Female householder, no husband present	26	17	7	—
With own children under 18 years	20	13	7	—
Number of own children under 18 years	48	29	19	3
MARITAL STATUS				
Males 15 years and over	1 230	171	1 059	952
Never married	600	69	531	486
Now married, except separated	542	85	457	412
Separated	40	2	38	38
Widowed	13	3	10	3
Divorced	35	12	23	13
Females 15 years and over	312	176	136	13
Never married	84	45	39	5
Now married, except separated	166	94	72	8
Separated	11	8	3	—
Widowed	26	13	13	—
Divorced	25	16	9	—

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Glens Falls, NY MSA		Warren County		Washington County
					Tract 810
AGE					
All persons	114 156	58 059	56 097		3 821
Under 5 years	8 141	3 907	4 234		280
5 to 9 years	8 149	3 987	4 162		254
10 to 14 years	8 078	3 995	4 083		258
15 to 19 years	8 416	4 294	4 122		292
20 to 24 years	7 847	3 986	3 861		308
25 to 34 years	18 164	9 276	8 888		740
35 to 44 years	16 884	8 831	8 053		608
45 to 54 years	11 887	6 048	5 839		450
55 to 64 years	10 421	5 271	5 150		258
65 to 74 years	9 209	4 755	4 454		244
75 to 84 years	5 189	2 755	2 434		103
85 years and over	1 771	954	817		26
3 and 4 years	3 318	1 648	1 670		113
16 years and over	88 106	45 356	42 750		2 966
18 years and over	84 752	43 677	41 075		2 847
21 years and over	79 778	41 063	38 715		2 677
60 years and over	21 459	11 186	10 273		493
62 years and over	19 429	10 112	9 317		451
Median	34.1	34.6	33.5		31.9
Female	58 582	30 115	28 467		1 669
Under 5 years	3 977	1 928	2 049		125
5 to 9 years	3 895	1 926	1 969		123
10 to 14 years	3 909	1 921	1 988		118
15 to 19 years	4 098	2 109	1 989		143
20 to 24 years	3 832	1 956	1 876		111
25 to 34 years	9 210	4 746	4 464		277
35 to 44 years	8 381	4 443	3 938		251
45 to 54 years	5 994	3 075	2 919		189
55 to 64 years	5 538	2 849	2 689		129
65 to 74 years	5 183	2 675	2 508		127
75 to 84 years	3 233	1 766	1 467		58
85 years and over	1 332	721	611		18
3 and 4 years	1 620	800	820		53
16 years and over	45 999	23 954	22 045		1 272
18 years and over	44 348	23 116	21 232		1 212
21 years and over	41 946	21 850	20 096		1 139
60 years and over	12 574	6 638	5 936		265
62 years and over	11 487	6 054	5 433		242
Median	35.4	36.1	34.8		32.7
Male	55 574	27 944	27 630		2 152
Median age	32.7	33.0	32.3		31.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP					
All persons	114 156	58 059	56 097		3 821
In households	111 968	57 021	54 947		3 339
Householder	42 239	22 198	20 041		1 143
Family householder	30 399	15 537	14 862		921
Nonfamily householder	11 840	6 661	5 179		222
Living alone	9 680	5 426	4 254		180
Spouse	24 625	12 538	12 087		797
Child	36 145	17 765	18 380		1 177
Other relatives	4 181	1 963	2 218		120
Nonrelatives	4 778	2 557	2 221		102
Institutionalized persons	1 534	508	1 026		449
Other persons in group quarters	654	530	124		33
Persons per household	2.66	2.57	2.75		2.93
Persons per family	3.14	3.08	3.21		3.28
Persons 65 years and over	16 169	8 464	7 705		373
In households	15 212	8 013	7 199		372
Householder	10 338	5 457	4 881		244
Nonfamily householder	4 921	2 661	2 260		96
Living alone	4 704	2 560	2 144		92
Spouse	3 462	1 829	1 633		96
Other relatives	1 132	582	550		25
Nonrelatives	280	145	135		7
Institutionalized persons	939	445	494		1
Other persons in group quarters	18	6	12		-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN					
Families	30 399	15 537	14 862		921
With own children under 18 years	14 765	7 433	7 332		474
Number of own children under 18 years	27 106	13 328	13 778		886
Married-couple families	24 658	12 559	12 099		796
With own children under 18 years	11 687	5 842	5 845		405
Number of own children under 18 years	22 131	10 849	11 282		780
Female householder, no husband present	4 203	2 198	2 005		92
With own children under 18 years	2 287	1 198	1 089		51
Number of own children under 18 years	3 745	1 890	1 855		77
MARITAL STATUS					
Males 15 years and over	42 987	21 830	21 157		1 726
Never married	12 059	6 163	5 896		595
Now married, except separated	25 800	12 998	12 802		980
Separated	1 116	561	555		42
Widowed	1 262	641	621		26
Divorced	2 750	1 467	1 283		83
Females 15 years and over	46 801	24 340	22 461		1 303
Never married	9 907	5 286	4 621		257
Now married, except separated	25 644	13 023	12 621		823
Separated	1 303	673	630		26
Widowed	6 346	3 326	3 020		132
Divorced	3 601	2 032	1 569		65

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Glens Falls, NY MSA		Warren County		Washington County	Glens Falls city, Warren County					Remainder of Warren County			
	Total	Glens Falls city	Tract 701	Tract 702		Tract 703	Tract 704	Tract 705	Tract 706	Tract 707	Tract 708	Tract 709		
RACE														
All persons	118 539	15 023	59 209		59 330	2 549	2 028	3 894	4 077	2 475	5 167	7 978	6 183	3 302
White	115 157	14 748	58 452		56 705	2 488	1 949	3 844	4 033	2 434	5 119	7 851	6 102	3 242
Black	2 352	175	301		2 051	51	56	24	19	25	10	21	35	14
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	214	31	110		104	3	10	4	9	5	7	8	13	5
Hispanic origin	211	107	107		104	3	10	4	9	5	7	8	13	5
Not of Hispanic origin	3	3	3		3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Asian or Pacific Islander	392	42	270		122	4	8	15	10	5	30	85	27	32
Asian	381	39	261		120	4	7	14	9	5	30	85	27	32
Chinese	64	5	53		11	2	1	1	1	2	3	29	14	1
Filipino	52	25	25		27	2	4	8	2	3	6	5	1	1
Japanese	30	8	22		13	1	4	8	2	3	9	21	1	5
Asian Indian	70	8	57		43	1	1	1	3	3	12	24	2	9
Korean	119	8	76		43	1	1	4	1	3	12	24	2	9
Vietnamese	12	6	9		3	1	1	4	1	3	12	24	2	9
Cambodian	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	4	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	30	4	19		11	—	2	—	2	—	—	3	7	3
Pacific Islander	11	3	9		2	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	6	3	4		2	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan	1	—	1		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	4	—	4		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	424	27	76		348	3	5	7	6	6	1	13	6	9
HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons	118 539	15 023	59 209		59 330	2 549	2 028	3 894	4 077	2 475	5 167	7 978	6 183	3 302
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1 789	158	476		1 313	27	22	33	38	38	20	59	57	37
Mexican	180	37	88		92	8	1	7	11	10	5	4	6	8
Puerto Rican	807	59	166		641	16	14	8	14	7	3	26	26	11
Cuban	106	5	23		83	1	—	—	3	1	—	2	—	7
Other Hispanic	696	57	199		497	2	7	18	10	20	12	27	25	11
Not of Hispanic origin	116 750	14 865	58 733		58 017	2 522	2 006	3 861	4 039	2 437	5 147	7 919	6 126	3 265
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons	118 539	15 023	59 209		59 330	2 549	2 028	3 894	4 077	2 475	5 167	7 978	6 183	3 302
White	115 157	14 748	58 452		56 705	2 488	1 949	3 844	4 033	2 434	5 119	7 851	6 102	3 242
Black	2 352	175	301		2 051	51	56	24	19	25	10	21	35	14
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	214	31	110		104	3	10	4	9	5	7	8	13	5
Hispanic origin	2 341	175	299		1 712	—	56	24	19	25	10	20	34	14
Not of Hispanic origin	2 011	130	110		1 104	51	10	4	9	5	7	8	13	5
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	22	8	11		11	—	1	—	6	1	—	3	—	—
Hispanic origin	192	23	99		93	3	9	4	4	4	7	5	13	5
Not of Hispanic origin	392	42	270		122	4	8	15	10	5	30	85	27	32
Asian or Pacific Islander	16	1	3		13	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin	376	41	267		109	4	8	15	9	5	30	84	27	32
Not of Hispanic origin	424	19	76		348	3	5	7	6	6	1	13	6	9
Other race	409	19	67		342	1	2	6	5	5	1	12	6	9
Hispanic origin	15	8	9		6	2	3	1	1	1	—	1	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Warren County—Con.								Washington County				
	Tract 710	Tract 720	Tract 730	Tract 735-98	Tract 740	Tract 750	Tract 760	Tract 770	Tract 780	Tract 801	Tract 802	Tract 803	Tract 810
RACE													
All persons	2 816	3 211	4 174	1 715	2 352	3 465	1 269	699	1 855	5 099	2 552	4 200	6 368
White	2 802	3 173	4 153	1 702	2 335	3 427	1 260	690	1 848	5 069	2 532	4 174	6 348
Black	4	13	5	4	4	14	8	2	7	9	7	14	4 137
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	6	10	3	4	7	5	6	2	1	5	3	5	1 884
American Indian	6	10	2	4	7	5	6	2	1	5	3	5	19
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	11	13	5	6	11	1	3	3	12	8	6	11
Asian	1	11	9	4	6	11	1	2	3	12	8	6	11
Chinese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	—
Filipino	1	2	5	—	3	—	1	—	—	5	2	—	—
Japanese	—	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	4
Asian Indian	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	4	1	—	—
Korean	—	6	1	3	2	7	—	2	—	3	2	2	3
Vietnamese	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	4
Pacific Islander	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	3	4	—	—	—	8	—	4	1	4	2	1	317
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	2 816	3 211	4 174	1 715	2 352	3 465	1 269	699	1 855	5 099	2 552	4 200	6 368
Hispanic origin (of any race)	17	25	20	13	1	30	5	4	30	36	13	21	979
Mexican	2	1	6	3	—	10	—	4	2	12	11	6	7
Puerto Rican	12	4	9	—	—	4	—	—	12	4	2	6	567
Cuban	2	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	4	—	—	71
Other Hispanic	1	16	4	10	1	15	5	—	15	16	—	9	334
Not of Hispanic origin	2 799	3 186	4 154	1 702	2 351	3 435	1 264	695	1 825	5 063	2 539	4 179	5 389
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	2 816	3 211	4 174	1 715	2 352	3 465	1 269	699	1 855	5 099	2 552	4 200	6 368
White	2 802	3 173	4 153	1 702	2 335	3 427	1 260	690	1 848	5 069	2 532	4 174	6 348
Hispanic origin	14	21	20	13	1	30	5	4	30	36	13	21	979
Not of Hispanic origin	2 788	3 152	4 133	1 689	2 334	3 406	1 255	690	1 819	5 036	2 521	4 154	5 369
Black	4	13	5	4	4	14	—	—	2	9	7	14	1 884
Hispanic origin	4	13	5	4	4	14	—	—	2	9	7	14	1 884
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	6	10	3	4	7	5	6	2	1	5	3	5	19
Hispanic origin	6	10	3	4	7	5	6	2	1	5	3	5	19
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	11	13	5	6	11	1	3	3	12	8	6	11
Hispanic origin	1	11	13	5	6	11	1	3	3	12	8	6	11
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	3	4	—	—	—	8	—	4	1	4	2	1	317
Hispanic origin	3	4	—	—	—	8	—	4	1	4	2	1	317
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Washington County—Con.													
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area													
	Tract 815	Tract 820	Tract 840	Tract 850	Tract 860	Tract 870	Tract 880	Tract 890	Tract 900	Tract 910	Tract 920	Tract 930	Tract 940
RACE													
All persons	1 038	5 165	5 935	1 989	1 540	3 031	6 330	4 557	2 608	1 581	3 196	1 938	2 203
White	1 037	5 139	5 891	1 983	1 524	3 019	6 284	4 530	2 582	1 545	3 165	1 911	2 183
Black	—	7	17	2	11	7	9	6	17	18	10	16	17
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	6	11	2	3	2	15	3	7	14	6	2	—
American Indian	—	6	11	2	3	2	15	3	7	14	6	2	—
Eskimo	—	6	11	2	3	2	15	3	7	14	6	2	—
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	13	8	2	1	2	16	14	2	4	13	7	3
Asian	—	13	8	2	1	2	15	14	2	4	13	6	3
Chinese	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Filipino	—	—	4	—	1	1	7	—	—	2	2	3	—
Japanese	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Asian Indian	—	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Korean	—	5	3	2	—	1	7	7	2	—	2	3	2
Vietnamese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Samoan	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	—	—	8	—	1	1	6	4	—	—	2	2	—
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	1 038	5 165	5 935	1 989	1 540	3 031	6 330	4 557	2 608	1 581	3 196	1 938	2 203
Hispanic origin (of any race)	5	37	44	2	18	23	53	28	18	9	18	6	3
Mexican	4	12	17	—	7	7	5	10	—	4	4	—	—
Puerto Rican	—	7	11	—	—	—	13	8	8	6	3	3	—
Cuban	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	9	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	1	14	26	2	11	16	34	7	10	3	11	3	—
Not of Hispanic origin	1 033	5 128	5 891	1 987	1 522	3 008	6 277	4 529	2 590	1 572	3 178	1 932	2 200
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	1 038	5 165	5 935	1 989	1 540	3 031	6 330	4 557	2 608	1 581	3 196	1 938	2 203
White	1 037	5 139	5 891	1 983	1 524	3 019	6 284	4 530	2 582	1 545	3 165	1 911	2 183
Hispanic origin	5	37	44	2	17	21	46	24	14	9	15	3	3
Not of Hispanic origin	1 032	5 107	5 854	1 981	1 507	2 998	6 238	4 506	2 568	1 536	3 150	1 908	2 180
Black	—	7	17	2	11	7	9	6	17	18	10	16	17
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1	6	11	2	3	2	15	3	7	14	6	2	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	13	8	2	1	2	16	14	2	4	13	7	3
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	—	8	8	2	1	1	15	14	2	4	12	6	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	7	—	1	1	6	4	—	—	2	2	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Glens Falls, NY MSA	Warren County		Washington County	Glens Falls city, Warren County				
		Total	Glens Falls city		Tract 701	Tract 702	Tract 703	Tract 704	Tract 705
All housing units.....	55 953	31 737	6 569	24 216	982	861	1 743	1 794	1 189
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units.....	42 815	22 559	6 129	20 256	928	818	1 607	1 676	1 100
Owner-occupied housing units.....	30 581	15 625	3 118	14 956	608	280	911	931	388
Percent of occupied housing units.....	71.4	69.3	50.9	73.8	65.5	34.2	56.7	55.5	35.3
White.....	30 373	15 498	3 082	14 875	597	270	901	927	387
Black.....	83	49	24	34	10	9	4	—	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	56	28	4	28	1	1	—	2	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	61	47	7	14	—	—	5	2	—
Other race.....	8	3	1	5	—	—	1	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	143	82	20	61	5	—	4	5	6
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	30 243	15 422	3 066	14 821	592	270	898	925	381
Renter-occupied housing units.....	12 234	6 934	3 011	5 300	320	538	696	745	712
White.....	12 080	6 828	2 946	5 252	310	516	688	733	699
Black.....	78	58	45	20	9	17	6	7	6
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	25	13	7	12	—	3	1	1	2
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	30	21	6	9	—	1	1	3	1
Other race.....	21	14	7	7	1	1	—	1	4
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	108	66	35	42	3	6	5	10	11
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	11 996	6 776	2 918	5 220	308	511	683	724	692
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units.....	13 138	9 178	440	3 960	54	43	136	118	89
For sale only.....	709	505	59	204	9	5	18	13	14
For rent.....	986	668	216	318	14	17	75	67	43
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	444	317	68	127	17	10	13	18	10
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	9 522	6 942	22	2 580	6	—	7	8	1
For migrant workers.....	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	1 475	744	75	731	8	11	23	12	21
Boarded up.....	90	48	7	42	1	—	—	1	5
ROOMS									
1 room.....	552	378	94	174	1	9	12	35	37
2 rooms.....	1 538	932	272	606	7	43	53	52	117
3 rooms.....	4 585	2 808	785	1 777	56	110	215	189	215
4 rooms.....	9 386	5 733	960	3 653	128	180	241	228	183
5 rooms.....	11 433	6 726	1 128	4 707	196	142	253	324	213
6 rooms.....	10 759	5 931	1 275	4 828	278	163	298	372	164
7 rooms.....	7 416	3 985	922	3 431	172	88	296	263	103
8 or more rooms.....	10 284	5 244	1 133	5 040	144	126	375	331	157
Median, all housing units.....	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.9	5.1	5.8	5.7	4.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.9	5.9	5.3	5.9	5.7	4.9
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.9	5.9	5.1	5.9	5.8	4.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.2	6.2	6.7	6.3	6.3	6.8	7.0	6.7	6.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.9	4.3	4.2	4.3	3.6
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached.....	39 024	21 897	3 124	17 127	659	300	890	925	350
1, attached.....	954	771	76	183	10	16	25	18	7
2.....	4 622	2 402	1 599	2 220	225	184	406	447	337
3 or 4.....	2 897	1 510	783	1 387	72	141	171	223	176
5 to 9.....	1 723	1 159	485	564	9	139	100	134	103
10 to 19.....	592	473	202	119	—	41	98	32	31
20 to 49.....	532	444	54	88	—	20	32	—	2
50 or more.....	237	170	170	67	—	—	—	—	170
Mobile home or trailer.....	4 567	2 419	1	2 148	—	—	—	1	—
Other.....	805	492	75	313	7	20	21	14	13
Occupied housing units.....	42 815	22 559	6 129	20 256	928	818	1 607	1 676	1 100
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person.....	9 814	5 519	1 929	4 295	200	264	472	509	484
2 persons.....	13 715	7 402	1 863	6 313	281	239	533	522	288
3 persons.....	7 637	3 961	972	3 676	169	122	238	277	166
4 persons.....	6 951	3 482	831	3 469	163	102	232	226	108
5 persons.....	3 105	1 503	356	1 602	77	52	93	98	36
6 or more persons.....	1 593	692	178	901	38	39	39	44	18
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.35	2.28	2.11	2.42	2.44	2.11	2.12	2.13	1.73
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.46	2.42	2.37	2.50	2.42	2.33	2.38	2.38	2.25
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.01	1.91	1.82	2.16	2.48	1.97	1.82	1.79	1.50
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less.....	42 023	22 174	6 062	19 849	912	802	1 596	1 661	1 091
1.01 to 1.50.....	629	301	47	328	15	11	6	7	8
1.51 or more.....	163	84	20	79	1	5	5	8	1
Mean.....	.45	.45	.43	.45	.46	.46	.41	.42	.42
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	21 304	11 645	2 593	9 659	525	223	772	786	287
Less than \$20,000.....	403	176	33	227	12	5	4	6	6
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	1 551	533	113	1 018	29	15	11	37	21
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	3 373	1 284	306	2 089	89	39	46	79	53
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	5 441	2 481	858	2 960	217	89	157	263	132
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	4 248	2 493	718	1 755	149	53	204	257	55
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	3 887	2 686	406	1 201	26	21	240	105	14
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	1 270	1 005	101	265	3	—	64	29	5
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	477	410	32	67	—	1	26	4	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	226	193	12	33	—	—	9	3	—
\$300,000 or more.....	428	384	14	44	—	—	11	3	—
Median (dollars).....	79 600	89 800	79 700	70 100	72 400	73 800	96 600	80 500	71 100
Mean (dollars).....	95 600	111 600	87 600	76 300	71 700	72 700	111 100	85 500	70 700
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	11 646	6 717	2 995	4 929	318	533	696	739	709
Median contract rent (dollars).....	341	366	353	315	377	287	381	367	322
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	345	367	341	315	375	283	385	365	303
With meals included in rent.....	30	13	6	17	2	1	2	—	1
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	458	439	431	473	300	337	606	—	437
No meals included in rent.....	10 715	6 279	2 908	4 436	301	518	678	722	689
No cash rent.....	901	425	81	476	15	14	16	17	19

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Warren County									
	Troct 706	Troct 707	Troct 708	Troct 709	Troct 710	Troct 720	Troct 730	Troct 735.98	Troct 740	Troct 750
All housing units.....	2 804	3 423	2 352	1 053	1 762	2 106	1 977	1 062	1 599	2 300
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	1 930	3 176	2 188	1 016	1 068	1 314	1 596	632	860	1 144
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 582	1 930	1 872	931	847	887	1 151	541	661	880
Percent of occupied housing units.....	82.0	60.8	85.6	91.6	79.3	67.5	72.1	85.6	76.9	76.9
White.....	1 573	1 911	1 851	917	842	882	1 147	539	656	879
Black.....	1	3	9	4	2	—	2	2	1	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	1	5	1	3	3	1	—	4	1
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	8	15	6	8	—	2	1	—	—	—
Other race.....	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	4	4	13	10	3	8	7	2	—	4
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 569	1 907	1 839	908	839	874	1 140	537	656	875
Renter-occupied housing units.....	348	1 246	316	85	221	427	445	91	199	264
White.....	347	1 229	310	85	220	418	441	90	197	264
Black.....	—	4	4	—	—	4	1	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	8	2	—	—	1	2	1	1	—
Other race.....	1	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	3	13	5	—	—	4	1	1	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	345	1 220	305	85	220	416	440	89	197	264
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	874	247	164	37	694	792	381	430	739	1 156
For sale only.....	40	46	36	21	19	69	15	18	44	38
For rent.....	38	117	29	—	28	56	53	4	36	40
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	12	16	25	4	9	11	9	6	23	44
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	730	43	39	5	601	594	258	368	552	971
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Other vacant.....	54	25	35	7	37	62	46	34	84	61
Boarded up.....	4	—	4	—	1	6	5	2	1	7
ROOMS										
1 room.....	5	16	1	—	13	32	30	27	18	66
2 rooms.....	41	67	16	6	48	83	73	60	49	92
3 rooms.....	129	346	90	18	113	221	200	142	122	277
4 rooms.....	392	659	487	76	338	376	476	214	321	564
5 rooms.....	568	605	659	176	490	439	400	228	309	557
6 rooms.....	577	562	532	276	305	379	321	168	292	363
7 rooms.....	474	425	292	180	231	243	217	108	219	176
8 or more rooms.....	618	743	275	321	224	333	260	115	269	205
Median, all housing units.....	6.0	5.5	5.4	6.4	5.3	5.3	5.0	4.9	5.4	4.8
Mean, all housing units.....	6.1	5.8	5.6	6.7	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.0	5.6	5.0
Median, occupied housing units.....	6.2	5.6	5.4	6.4	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.8	5.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.5	6.8	5.5	6.5	5.6	6.1	5.8	5.5	6.0	5.7
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.5	4.0	4.7	4.9	4.4	3.9	4.0	4.3	4.7	4.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	2 435	1 926	1 569	960	1 368	1 531	1 197	818	1 164	1 867
1, attached.....	29	183	150	11	9	113	71	2	10	18
2.....	131	83	81	17	50	121	135	7	55	58
3 or 4.....	84	166	14	16	31	134	98	9	34	69
5 to 9.....	29	394	—	—	9	13	71	1	85	11
10 to 19.....	3	159	1	2	2	22	38	—	—	2
20 to 49.....	—	390	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	45	92	515	43	276	93	319	207	212	224
Other.....	48	30	22	4	17	79	48	18	39	51
Occupied housing units.....	1 930	3 176	2 188	1 016	1 068	1 314	1 596	632	860	1 144
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	379	821	404	94	227	363	407	115	189	263
2 persons.....	722	1 042	684	273	377	446	491	222	280	399
3 persons.....	323	561	457	228	181	218	305	127	159	204
4 persons.....	308	467	391	275	176	175	247	107	131	151
5 persons.....	140	214	166	100	72	83	95	39	69	85
6 or more persons.....	58	71	86	46	35	29	51	22	32	42
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.31	2.24	2.51	3.12	2.31	2.16	2.30	2.41	2.36	2.27
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.37	2.56	2.52	3.17	2.32	2.30	2.38	2.44	2.45	2.30
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.05	1.74	2.49	2.63	2.29	1.80	2.01	2.22	2.04	2.10
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	1 909	3 149	2 138	1 002	1 044	1 280	1 551	610	841	1 113
1.01 to 1.50.....	18	18	40	13	23	25	34	17	15	25
1.51 or more.....	3	9	10	1	9	11	11	5	4	6
Mean.....	.42	.43	.49	.48	.47	.44	.46	.49	.45	.47
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 315	1 753	1 345	803	534	656	713	247	358	529
Less than \$20,000.....	6	7	19	5	12	6	12	8	16	18
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	29	8	90	10	41	25	62	31	32	41
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	75	59	175	26	103	58	159	63	57	90
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	206	209	318	77	117	96	182	59	96	124
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	177	368	351	174	125	108	160	57	64	94
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	308	675	286	303	93	206	100	22	61	90
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	185	284	71	100	29	72	23	7	20	36
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	96	78	23	53	8	34	11	—	8	17
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	67	28	8	18	5	16	4	—	4	7
\$300,000 or more.....	166	37	4	37	1	35	—	—	—	12
Median (dollars).....	127 900	115 400	83 500	113 800	79 100	107 300	74 700	68 400	75 400	78 800
Mean (dollars).....	166 000	128 200	90 600	135 500	85 600	131 400	79 600	69 900	84 300	96 900
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	328	1 233	310	76	208	408	432	73	164	239
Median contract rent (dollars).....	411	464	413	563	336	366	319	260	295	293
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	420	436	425	533	326	382	326	277	295	294
With meals included in rent.....	2	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	644	463	—	163	—	675	213	—	—	313
No meals included in rent.....	296	1 201	285	70	180	355	393	56	124	210
No cash rent.....	30	31	25	5	28	52	38	17	40	28

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Warren County—Can.			Washington County						
	Tract 760	Tract 770	Tract 780	Tract 801	Tract 802	Tract 803	Tract 810	Tract 815	Tract 820	Tract 840
All housing units.....	1 664	985	2 081	2 148	1 011	1 514	1 667	1 140	2 215	2 317
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	486	299	721	2 033	955	1 459	1 159	373	1 918	2 093
Owner-occupied housing units.....	423	247	555	986	693	1 223	965	324	1 331	1 502
Percent of occupied housing units.....	87.0	82.6	77.0	48.5	72.6	83.8	83.3	86.9	69.4	71.8
White.....	419	246	554	979	691	1 217	961	323	1 325	1 492
Black.....	—	—	1	3	1	4	2	—	1	4
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	4	1	—	3	1	—	—	—	2	4
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1	—	6	3	1	3	3	—	7	15
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	418	246	548	976	690	1 214	958	323	1 319	1 479
Renter-occupied housing units.....	63	52	166	1 047	262	236	194	49	587	591
Renter-occupied housing units.....	63	52	166	1 040	258	234	190	49	584	586
White.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	1
Black.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	—	2	2	1	1	—	2	—
Other race.....	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	3
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	—	4	13	1	3	6	—	3	7
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	63	52	162	1 030	258	231	185	49	582	582
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	1 178	686	1 360	115	56	55	508	767	297	224
For sale only.....	26	25	49	9	7	8	12	7	23	31
For rent.....	19	12	20	44	18	14	18	6	56	45
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	67	18	5	9	4	5	2	2	26	10
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	1 016	616	1 127	5	3	6	447	711	123	54
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	50	15	159	48	24	22	29	41	69	84
Boarded up.....	2	1	8	—	—	—	1	4	14	1
ROOMS										
1 room.....	37	25	14	13	1	12	8	24	18	6
2 rooms.....	42	26	57	91	30	26	19	90	53	60
3 rooms.....	171	97	97	315	67	64	131	87	191	178
4 rooms.....	381	172	317	356	169	222	260	169	287	368
5 rooms.....	418	225	524	378	222	349	389	183	485	435
6 rooms.....	226	205	450	349	229	359	383	222	496	384
7 rooms.....	146	86	266	287	165	215	240	154	276	359
8 or more rooms.....	243	149	356	359	128	267	237	211	409	527
Median, all housing units.....	5.0	5.3	5.6	5.3	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.3	5.5	5.9	5.5	5.6	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.8	6.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.3	5.6	5.8	5.3	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.4	5.7	6.2	6.7	6.1	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.5	5.2	5.6	4.5	4.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	1 297	879	1 762	951	711	1 206	1 413	978	1 397	1 524
1, attached.....	47	4	48	26	15	13	10	3	33	19
2.....	8	9	48	480	186	66	57	8	257	247
3 or 4.....	9	14	49	386	39	24	26	4	228	166
5 to 9.....	5	1	55	165	16	13	13	—	52	70
10 to 19.....	26	1	15	39	12	—	1	—	8	8
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	45	41
50 or more.....	—	—	—	67	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	250	63	79	11	18	163	133	113	163	210
Other.....	22	14	25	21	14	29	14	34	32	32
Occupied housing units.....	486	299	721	2 033	955	1 459	1 159	373	1 918	2 093
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	88	91	149	608	221	250	181	77	421	467
2 persons.....	195	108	300	594	302	449	357	115	619	630
3 persons.....	79	38	109	366	153	281	220	73	339	381
4 persons.....	87	42	94	272	177	292	241	57	320	342
5 persons.....	21	11	52	116	72	121	115	33	144	178
6 or more persons.....	16	9	17	77	30	66	45	18	75	95
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.29	2.04	2.20	2.19	2.35	2.61	2.69	2.45	2.37	2.42
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.29	2.01	2.28	2.46	2.43	2.69	2.69	2.43	2.42	2.50
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.34	2.32	1.94	1.89	2.07	2.23	2.69	2.64	2.22	2.18
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	472	295	708	1 989	941	1 430	1 134	362	1 869	2 041
1.01 to 1.50.....	14	4	8	32	12	28	18	8	38	44
1.51 or more.....	—	—	5	12	2	1	7	3	11	8
Mean.....	.46	.40	.43	.45	.47	.48	.49	.46	.46	.45
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	243	162	394	774	613	877	644	169	877	997
Less than \$20,000.....	22	5	7	6	4	9	16	6	52	24
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	24	7	20	69	31	62	49	25	194	103
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	42	32	39	204	130	162	119	46	257	223
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	44	27	68	304	269	263	172	40	226	326
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	36	19	42	139	137	215	129	17	75	181
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	35	15	86	44	42	131	88	14	58	96
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	15	13	49	5	—	23	25	7	7	28
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	13	9	28	1	—	9	13	2	5	8
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	2	7	15	2	—	2	7	1	2	6
\$300,000 or more.....	10	28	40	—	—	1	26	11	1	2
Median (dollars).....	75 200	91 000	109 700	66 500	70 200	76 300	74 700	62 700	54 200	69 700
Mean (dollars).....	97 000	163 200	155 900	68 400	71 100	80 700	97 000	96 700	59 700	74 500
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	56	47	148	1 040	260	217	172	30	556	570
Median contract rent (dollars).....	273	269	360	331	326	325	310	305	294	299
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	277	285	364	327	341	334	316	314	287	294
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	—	7	1	—	1	—	2	3
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	—	655	463	—	363	—	275	213
No meals included in rent.....	41	33	127	1 008	245	186	141	26	508	513
No cash rent.....	15	14	21	25	14	31	30	4	46	54

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Washington County—Con.									
	Tract 850	Tract 860	Tract 870	Tract 880	Tract 890	Tract 900	Tract 910	Tract 920	Tract 930	Tract 940
All housing units -----	730	731	1 435	2 361	1 861	1 183	1 002	1 335	737	829
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units -----	673	521	1 004	2 226	1 680	976	588	1 181	680	737
Owner-occupied housing units -----	553	444	880	1 543	1 227	759	464	941	526	595
Percent of occupied housing units -----	82.2	85.2	87.6	69.3	73.0	77.8	78.9	79.7	77.4	80.7
White -----	552	442	876	1 536	1 224	753	456	934	521	593
Black -----	—	—	2	4	—	4	4	1	3	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut -----	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	2	—
Asian or Pacific Islander -----	—	1	—	1	2	—	1	4	—	1
Other race -----	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race) -----	—	2	5	9	2	3	3	4	1	—
White, not of Hispanic origin -----	552	440	872	1 528	1 222	751	453	931	520	593
Renter-occupied housing units -----	120	77	124	683	453	217	124	240	154	142
White -----	120	76	124	677	451	217	122	233	152	139
Black -----	—	1	—	1	2	—	1	5	2	3
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut -----	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	2	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander -----	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race) -----	—	1	—	3	—	2	—	3	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin -----	120	75	124	675	451	215	122	230	152	139
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units -----	57	210	431	135	181	207	414	154	57	92
For sale only -----	4	5	14	16	20	12	12	11	6	7
For rent -----	5	7	9	46	17	10	1	13	6	3
Rented or sold, not occupied -----	10	1	10	4	13	7	1	14	7	2
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use -----	18	162	345	17	76	133	367	49	23	41
For migrant workers -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant -----	20	35	53	52	55	45	33	67	15	39
Boarded up -----	2	—	2	6	1	2	2	3	2	2
ROOMS										
1 room -----	5	17	8	5	12	21	2	10	5	7
2 rooms -----	10	17	28	38	31	20	44	26	19	4
3 rooms -----	22	30	62	179	88	63	151	82	36	31
4 rooms -----	111	105	237	353	253	155	232	209	73	94
5 rooms -----	152	134	300	452	316	215	178	265	94	160
6 rooms -----	126	159	305	507	400	216	123	256	159	155
7 rooms -----	118	85	203	364	297	175	82	181	101	129
8 or more rooms -----	186	184	292	463	464	318	190	306	250	249
Median, all housing units -----	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.8	6.1	6.0	4.9	5.8	6.4	6.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.3	6.1	6.0	5.9	6.3	6.2	5.4	6.0	6.6	6.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	6.3	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.5	5.8	6.2	6.8	6.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	4.9	5.9	4.6	4.3	5.0	5.1	4.8	4.4	4.5	5.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached -----	557	567	1 095	1 563	1 290	911	789	899	596	680
1, attached -----	4	9	4	5	13	3	8	10	7	1
2 -----	25	5	23	328	276	74	35	63	42	48
3 or 4 -----	3	7	30	235	75	31	15	64	36	18
5 to 9 -----	13	—	12	108	37	13	1	36	14	1
10 to 19 -----	—	—	—	21	21	2	—	—	1	3
20 to 49 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer -----	119	134	250	79	123	138	145	249	35	65
Other -----	9	9	21	22	26	11	9	11	6	13
Occupied housing units -----	673	521	1 004	2 226	1 680	976	588	1 181	680	737
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person -----	96	88	160	486	344	207	136	290	154	109
2 persons -----	203	174	310	654	557	354	191	363	200	241
3 persons -----	139	79	191	437	302	169	94	200	115	137
4 persons -----	147	90	215	356	286	140	93	189	118	134
5 persons -----	58	55	80	176	127	67	48	85	50	77
6 or more persons -----	30	35	48	117	64	39	26	54	43	39
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.77	2.49	2.67	2.46	2.39	2.29	2.33	2.33	2.43	2.64
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.82	2.47	2.73	2.57	2.46	2.32	2.33	2.41	2.54	2.66
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.54	2.75	2.29	2.24	2.16	2.15	2.33	1.95	1.90	2.50
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less -----	664	504	984	2 188	1 664	961	574	1 152	673	719
1.01 to 1.50 -----	8	12	15	36	9	12	11	23	7	15
1.51 or more -----	1	5	5	2	7	3	3	6	—	3
Mean -----	.47	.47	.46	.46	.43	.41	.45	.44	.42	.45
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	270	198	431	1 204	813	444	209	528	276	335
Less than \$20,000 -----	6	6	20	20	15	14	4	11	6	8
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	20	40	33	164	68	62	17	36	18	27
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	51	37	77	321	148	98	29	92	49	46
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	77	50	121	420	219	109	46	151	75	92
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	50	31	92	188	157	78	35	119	54	58
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	55	25	69	77	157	64	61	93	55	72
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	8	8	18	9	37	10	13	23	15	29
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	3	—	—	5	6	5	3	1	3	3
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	—	1	1	—	4	3	1	2	1	—
\$300,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	75 700	69 400	75 200	64 100	75 600	68 500	86 100	77 500	78 100	79 200
Mean (dollars) -----	80 700	71 800	77 800	66 000	83 100	74 800	90 500	81 800	85 400	87 500
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	93	60	107	671	415	178	101	222	129	108
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	316	288	317	322	309	301	341	321	307	311
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	305	279	325	323	312	287	330	324	319	298
With meals included in rent -----	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	—	—	—	—	—	50	513	—	875	—
No meals included in rent -----	77	37	83	624	377	148	80	188	110	85
No cash rent -----	16	23	24	47	38	29	20	34	18	23

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Glens Falls, NY MSA		Warren County	Washington County	Washington County
	Tract 810				
	42 453	22 326	20 127	1 151	
Occupied housing units -----					
TENURE					
Owner-occupied housing units -----	30 373	15 498	14 875	961	
Percent of occupied housing units -----	71.5	69.4	73.9	83.5	
Renter-occupied housing units -----	12 080	6 828	5 252	190	
Percent of occupied housing units -----	28.5	30.6	26.1	16.5	
ROOMS					
1 room -----	241	152	89	5	
2 rooms -----	928	536	392	13	
3 rooms -----	3 049	1 779	1 270	60	
4 rooms -----	6 500	3 685	2 815	149	
5 rooms -----	8 434	4 487	3 947	266	
6 rooms -----	8 549	4 408	4 141	275	
7 rooms -----	6 230	3 180	3 050	187	
8 rooms -----	6 230	4 099	4 423	196	
9 or more rooms -----	8 522	5 6	5 9	58	
Median, occupied housing units -----	5.7	5.6	6.3	5.9	
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.2	6.2	6.3	5.1	
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.3	4.2	4.4		
UNITS IN STRUCTURE					
1, detached -----	28 672	14 682	13 990	950	
1, attached -----	607	452	155	5	
2 -----	4 088	2 102	1 986	47	
3 or 4 -----	2 451	1 228	1 223	22	
5 to 9 -----	1 379	892	487	8	
10 to 19 -----	467	360	107	1	
20 to 49 -----	422	353	69	—	
50 or more -----	233	166	67	—	
Mobile home or trailer -----	3 588	1 758	1 830	108	
Other -----	546	333	213	10	
PERSONS IN UNIT					
1 person -----	9 734	5 459	4 275	180	
2 persons -----	13 614	7 339	6 275	355	
3 persons -----	7 576	3 924	3 652	219	
4 persons -----	6 875	3 435	3 440	239	
5 persons -----	3 078	1 485	1 593	113	
6 or more persons -----	1 576	684	892	45	
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.34	2.28	2.42	2.68	
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.46	2.42	2.50	2.69	
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.01	1.91	2.16	2.63	
PERSONS PER ROOM					
1.00 or less -----	41 670	21 945	19 725	1 126	
1.01 to 1.50 -----	422	298	324	18	
1.51 or more -----	161	83	78	7	
Mean -----	.45	.44	.45	.49	
VALUE					
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	21 153	11 546	9 607	641	
Less than \$20,000 -----	401	176	225	16	
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	1 540	526	1 014	49	
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	3 351	1 274	2 077	118	
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	5 409	2 463	2 946	170	
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	4 214	2 468	1 746	129	
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	3 863	2 670	1 193	88	
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	1 257	995	262	25	
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	472	405	67	13	
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	222	189	33	7	
\$300,000 or more -----	424	380	44	26	
Median (dollars) -----	79 600	89 800	70 100	74 800	
Mean (dollars) -----	95 500	111 500	76 300	97 100	
CONTRACT RENT					
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	11 495	6 611	4 884	169	
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	341	366	315	311	
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	345	367	315	318	
With meals included in rent -----	30	13	17	1	
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	458	439	473	363	
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	10 572	6 179	4 393	139	
No meals included in rent -----	893	419	474	29	
No cash rent -----					

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Glens Falls, NY MSA		Washington County	
	161	54	Treat 810	
Occupied housing units			4	
TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units	83	34	2	
Percent of occupied housing units	51.6	63.0	50.0	
Renter-occupied housing units	78	20	2	
Percent of occupied housing units	48.4	37.0	50.0	
ROOMS				
1 room	1	1	—	
2 rooms	3	3	—	
3 rooms	19	10	—	
4 rooms	30	10	—	
5 rooms	22	12	—	
6 rooms	20	12	—	
7 rooms	26	14	2	
8 or more rooms	30	8	2	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.7	6.1	8.0	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.1	6.4	8.0	
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.3	4.5	8.0	
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1. detached	85	41	4	
1. attached	3	—	—	
2	25	3	—	
3 or 4	16	4	—	
5 to 9	15	5	—	
10 to 19	4	—	—	
20 to 49	4	—	—	
50 or more	3	—	—	
Mobile home or trailer	5	1	—	
Other	1	—	—	
PERSONS IN UNIT				
1 person	40	10	—	
2 persons	51	14	1	
3 persons	18	8	1	
4 persons	33	12	—	
5 persons	10	4	2	
6 or more persons	9	6	—	
Median, occupied housing units	2.29	2.88	4.00	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.33	2.75	3.50	
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.22	3.00	4.00	
PERSONS PER ROOM				
1.00 or less	158	52	4	
1.01 to 1.50	3	2	—	
1.51 or more	—	—	.44	
Mean	.50	.55		
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units	59	24	1	
Less than \$20,000	1	1	—	
\$20,000 to \$39,999	5	3	—	
\$40,000 to \$59,999	11	6	1	
\$60,000 to \$79,999	15	6	—	
\$80,000 to \$99,999	15	5	—	
\$100,000 to \$149,999	5	1	—	
\$150,000 to \$199,999	5	2	—	
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	—	—	
\$250,000 to \$299,999	2	—	—	
\$300,000 or more	—	—	—	
Median (dollars)	75 800	70 000	57 500	
Mean (dollars)	87 500	74 500	57 500	
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units	77	19	2	
Median contract rent (dollars)	356	313	213	
Mean contract rent (dollars)	330	290	213	
With meals included in rent	—	—	—	
Mean contract rent (dollars)	75	19	2	
No meals included in rent	—	—	—	
No cash rent	2	—	—	

Table 12. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 13. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 14. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Glens Falls, NY MSA		Warren County		Washington County		Washington County	
	251	148	103	9	3	33.3	66.7	Tract 810
Occupied housing units	143	82	61	9	3	33.3	66.7	
TENURE								
Owner-occupied housing units	57.0	55.4	59.2					
Percent of occupied housing units	108	86	42					
Renter-occupied housing units	43.0	44.6	40.8					
Percent of occupied housing units								
ROOMS								
1 room	1	1	1					
2 rooms	9	4	5					
3 rooms	36	20	16					
4 rooms	34	22	12					
5 rooms	51	28	23					
6 rooms	49	31	18					
7 rooms	32	21	11					
8 or more rooms	39	21	18					
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.4	5.5	5.3					
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.2	6.3	6.0					
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.1	4.2	3.5					
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached	136	75	61					
1, attached	6	5	1					
2	39	24	15					
3 or 4	30	19	11					
5 to 9	10	7	3					
10 to 19	4	3	1					
20 to 49	7	5	2					
50 or more	3	3	2					
Mobile home or trailer	15	6	9					
Other	1	1	1					
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person	62	38	24					
2 persons	43	32	30					
3 persons	52	30	16					
4 persons	36	20	16					
5 persons	24	13	11					
6 or more persons	14	8	6					
Median, occupied housing units	2.51	2.58	2.42					
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.70	2.88	2.38					
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.28	2.12	2.50					
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less	240	144	96					
1.01 to 1.50	5	3	2					
1.51 or more	6	1	5					
Mean	.59	.56	.63					
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units	97	58	39					
Less than \$20,000	3	1	2					
\$20,000 to \$39,999	3	1	2					
\$40,000 to \$59,999	13	7	6					
\$60,000 to \$79,999	32	18	14					
\$80,000 to \$99,999	22	14	8					
\$100,000 to \$149,999	16	10	6					
\$150,000 to \$199,999	4	3	1					
\$200,000 to \$249,999	2	2	1					
\$250,000 to \$299,999	2	2	1					
\$300,000 or more	1	1	1					
Median (dollars)	78,600	82,900	72,500					
Mean (dollars)	88,900	98,600	74,600					
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units	106	65	41					
Median contract rent (dollars)	367	388	292					
Mean contract rent (dollars)	360	397	304					
With meals included in rent	—	—	—					
Median contract rent (dollars)	101	61	40					
Mean contract rent (dollars)	5	4	1					
No cash rent	—	—	—					

Table 15. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Glens Falls, NY MSA		Warren County	Washington County	Washington County
	42 239	22 198	20 041	1 143	Tract 810
Occupied housing units -----					
TENURE					
Owner-occupied housing units -----	30 243	15 422	14 821	958	
Percent of occupied housing units -----	71.6	69.5	74.0	83.8	
Renter-occupied housing units -----	11 996	6 776	5 220	185	
Percent of occupied housing units -----	28.4	30.5	26.0	16.2	
ROOMS					
1 room -----	240	151	89	5	
2 rooms -----	921	532	389	13	
3 rooms -----	3 020	1 763	1 257	60	
4 rooms -----	6 475	3 671	2 804	148	
5 rooms -----	8 388	4 462	3 926	264	
6 rooms -----	8 508	4 380	4 128	275	
7 rooms -----	6 200	3 160	3 040	183	
8 or more rooms -----	8 487	4 079	4 408	195	
Median, occupied housing units -----	5.7	5.6	5.9	5.8	
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.2	6.2	6.3	5.9	
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.3	4.2	4.4	5.1	
UNITS IN STRUCTURE					
1, detached -----	28 549	14 611	13 938	942	
1, attached -----	601	447	154	5	
2 -----	4 060	2 063	1 977	47	
3 or 4 -----	2 430	1 217	1 213	22	
5 to 9 -----	1 370	885	485	8	
10 to 19 -----	464	358	106	1	
20 to 49 -----	417	350	67	—	
50 or more -----	230	163	67	—	
Mobile home or trailer -----	3 573	1 752	1 821	108	
Other -----	545	332	213	10	
PERSONS IN UNIT					
1 person -----	9 680	5 426	4 254	180	
2 persons -----	13 559	7 309	6 250	352	
3 persons -----	7 535	3 895	3 640	218	
4 persons -----	6 844	3 417	3 427	237	
5 persons -----	3 057	1 474	1 583	111	
6 or more persons -----	1 564	677	887	45	
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.34	2.28	2.42	2.68	
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.46	2.42	2.50	2.70	
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.01	1.91	2.16	2.58	
PERSONS PER ROOM					
1.00 or less -----	41 465	21 820	19 645	1 118	
1.01 to 1.50 -----	618	296	322	18	
1.51 or more -----	156	82	74	7	
Mean -----	.45	.44	.45	.49	
VALUE					
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	21 064	11 491	9 573	638	
Less than \$20,000 -----	398	175	223	16	
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	1 537	525	1 012	49	
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	3 339	1 267	2 072	118	
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	5 380	2 446	2 934	170	
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	4 195	2 456	1 739	127	
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	3 848	2 660	1 188	87	
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	1 253	992	261	25	
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	470	403	67	13	
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	221	188	33	7	
\$300,000 or more -----	423	379	44	26	
Median (dollars) -----	79 600	89 800	70 100	74 700	
Mean (dollars) -----	95 600	111 600	76 300	97 100	
CONTRACT RENT					
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	11 412	6 560	4 852	164	
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	341	365	315	314	
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	345	366	315	322	
With meals included in rent -----	30	13	17	1	
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	458	439	473	363	
No meals included in rent -----	10 494	6 132	4 362	134	
No cash rent -----	888	415	473	29	

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Warren County		Washington County	Glens Falls city, Warren County					Remainder of Warren County				
	Glens Falls city			Tract 701	Tract 702	Tract 703	Tract 704	Tract 705	Tract 706	Tract 707	Tract 708	Tract 709	
	Total	Glens Falls city											
ANCESTRY													
All persons	118 539	59 209	14 919	59 330	2 512	2 065	3 894	4 017	2 431	5 167	7 978	6 210	3 414
Ancestry specified	108 064	53 869	13 396	54 195	2 225	1 720	3 584	3 764	2 103	4 754	7 529	5 594	3 135
Single ancestry	55 825	27 833	6 892	27 992	1 160	937	1 808	1 857	1 132	2 463	3 865	2 811	1 667
Multiple ancestry	52 239	26 036	6 502	26 203	1 065	783	1 776	1 907	971	2 291	3 664	2 783	1 468
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	10 475	5 340	1 523	5 135	287	345	310	253	328	413	449	616	279
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
Total ancestries reported	237 078	118 418	29 838	118 660	5 024	4 130	7 788	8 034	4 862	10 334	15 956	12 420	6 828
Arab	386	295	140	91	22	79	21	12	6	33	65	17	6
Austrian	179	34	—	234	6	7	14	—	7	18	27	9	14
Belgian	56	34	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	11
Canadian	506	305	55	201	5	—	32	10	8	29	120	18	5
Czech	302	92	7	210	—	—	—	7	—	16	6	—	—
Danish	451	202	64	249	22	7	19	6	10	19	14	9	27
Dutch	2 709	2 565	565	2 534	28	82	207	159	89	286	308	209	156
English	24 004	12 357	2 938	11 647	419	314	778	1 076	351	1 158	1 736	1 051	633
Finnish	270	151	14	119	—	—	14	—	—	—	54	7	—
French (except Basque)	22 750	10 120	3 024	12 630	725	279	672	799	549	828	1 162	1 437	563
French Canadian	5 697	2 589	826	3 108	245	70	157	234	120	313	342	370	195
German	18 595	10 879	2 056	7 716	248	258	706	629	215	1 123	1 609	886	675
Greek	427	259	80	168	23	18	8	7	24	9	69	26	—
Hungarian	631	471	127	160	—	15	67	13	32	79	40	27	6
Irish	28 025	13 953	3 874	14 072	553	433	1 055	1 071	712	1 214	2 119	1 342	854
Italian	10 584	5 769	1 726	4 615	302	204	290	577	353	296	923	667	521
Lithuanian	345	174	42	171	—	—	37	5	—	30	13	—	21
Norwegian	749	383	54	366	27	21	21	6	—	72	57	25	—
Polish	4 557	2 284	423	2 273	43	35	97	176	72	290	526	213	136
Portuguese	73	44	16	29	7	9	—	—	—	—	22	—	—
Romanian	70	42	21	28	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	13	—
Russian	1 000	592	225	408	21	14	148	42	—	45	61	72	27
Scotch-Irish	3 469	1 291	320	2 178	17	34	124	106	39	140	224	58	55
Scottish	4 797	2 435	447	2 362	71	76	134	109	57	263	400	178	77
Slovak	811	268	30	543	—	—	22	8	—	65	35	30	19
Subsaharan African	122	—	—	122	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish	1 490	761	149	729	6	23	54	48	18	38	77	66	62
Swiss	348	156	19	192	—	—	19	—	—	49	18	6	—
Ukrainian	208	110	28	98	—	—	21	7	—	—	—	19	10
United States or American	7 553	3 385	857	4 168	173	129	179	247	129	111	219	563	175
Welsh	2 687	1 226	312	1 461	67	30	116	40	59	161	132	167	96
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	233	19	19	181	—	14	5	—	—	—	15	9	14
Yugoslavian	24	15	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries	88 819	43 770	11 172	45 049	1 922	2 000	2 649	2 615	1 986	3 673	5 330	4 785	2 418
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS													
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	141	—	8	141	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	109	25	—	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	11	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	11	11	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	44	8	8	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	87	7	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinian	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	54	—	—	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	26	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Washington County													
Remainder of Warren County—Con.													
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area													
Tract 710	Tract 720	Tract 730	Tract 735.98	Tract 740	Tract 750	Tract 760	Tract 770	Tract 780	Tract 801	Tract 802	Tract 803	Tract 810	
ANCESTRY													
All persons													
2 799	3 193	4 173	1 716	2 352	3 465	1 254	714	1 855	5 099	2 552	4 200	6 368	
2 518	3 039	3 531	1 555	2 102	3 289	1 107	616	1 704	4 639	2 407	3 813	5 618	
1 324	1 635	1 606	776	1 196	1 721	1 221	337	913	2 221	1 258	1 767	3 482	
1 194	1 404	1 925	779	906	1 568	482	279	151	2 418	1 149	2 046	2 136	
281	154	642	161	250	176	147	98		460	145	387	750	
Ancestry unclassified or not reported													
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
Total ancestries reported													
5 598	6 386	8 346	3 432	4 704	6 930	2 508	1 428	3 710	10 198	5 104	8 400	12 736	
—	18	6	—	19	14	6	9	3	9	12	25	12	
—	—	—	2	6	—	—	6	2	54	12	13	36	
—	—	—	12	14	5	4	3	7	—	—	—	27	
—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	4	39	—	25	9	
7	32	32	4	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	
23	15	6	4	2	—	14	—	5	39	33	—	—	
209	121	219	112	117	252	46	18	91	202	110	221	190	
481	627	911	427	627	945	282	161	380	855	463	1 000	937	
6	8	39	14	14	6	3	—	—	9	—	—	—	
471	342	775	223	347	406	182	139	221	1 611	630	1 110	874	
French (except Basque)													
119	58	118	47	78	60	17	7	39	518	217	302	202	
519	790	816	364	343	879	220	159	440	543	238	495	645	
15	6	13	8	2	15	4	—	12	23	16	9	—	
74	58	—	3	7	29	2	10	9	—	—	23	9	
520	764	720	334	482	941	268	141	380	974	756	881	957	
316	503	276	141	81	256	76	27	160	613	258	215	400	
7	36	6	—	—	5	—	—	14	19	—	18	10	
20	46	33	8	29	8	10	2	19	20	5	30	—	
86	138	95	42	81	96	72	13	73	181	116	177	151	
Portuguese													
Ramanon													
—	6	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
59	23	—	8	29	5	13	—	25	26	20	—	26	
59	83	72	21	81	81	30	19	48	80	93	312	22	
100	126	269	115	118	145	47	51	99	179	96	199	178	
12	2	6	11	27	—	14	2	15	10	23	7	23	
Slovak													
Subsaharan African													
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
19	54	84	40	17	98	31	4	22	91	42	36	117	
7	5	8	11	—	—	2	—	23	—	6	54	13	
—	10	—	6	11	5	7	—	11	—	6	—	—	
Ukrainian													
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
269	146	269	129	179	167	100	46	155	214	83	273	162	
60	61	95	24	25	47	14	5	27	66	51	119	66	
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)													
—	2	—	—	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	151	
Yugoslavian													
2 097	2 179	3 478	1 309	1 946	2 368	1 008	598	1 409	3 746	1 794	2 873	7 387	
Other ancestries													
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS													
Dominican (Dominican Republic)													
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	141
—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	11	—	—	—	53	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—											

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Washington County—Con.														
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Tract 815	Tract 820	Tract 840	Tract 850	Tract 860	Tract 870	Tract 880	Tract 890	Tract 900	Tract 910	Tract 920	Tract 930	Tract 940
ANCESTRY														
All persons.....		1 038	5 193	5 905	1 991	1 540	3 088	6 273	4 566	2 626	1 581	3 207	1 927	2 176
Ancestry specified.....		942	4 791	5 307	1 802	1 374	2 954	5 574	4 172	2 477	1 463	3 053	1 775	2 034
Single ancestry.....		382	2 316	2 945	905	742	1 673	2 829	2 118	1 357	738	1 488	798	973
Multiple ancestry.....		560	2 475	632	897	632	1 281	2 745	2 054	1 320	745	1 565	977	1 061
Ancestry unclassified or not reported.....		96	402	598	189	166	134	699	394	149	118	154	152	142
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS														
Total ancestries reported.....		2 076	10 386	11 810	3 982	3 080	6 176	12 546	9 132	5 252	3 162	6 414	3 854	4 352
Arab.....		—	6	—	2	—	7	—	4	6	1	—	13	—
Austrian.....		—	8	—	5	10	4	12	29	2	12	32	16	2
Belgian.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	2	—	—
Canadian.....		2	10	26	5	4	14	8	2	20	4	6	2	7
Czech.....		—	45	14	16	7	7	7	18	4	5	20	6	2
Danish.....		6	8	8	7	4	6	7	27	4	27	24	5	22
Dutch.....		24	129	291	78	51	121	226	209	77	75	225	141	164
English.....		172	831	984	542	260	725	961	980	543	392	917	539	546
Finnish.....		2	2	—	—	4	6	18	9	49	—	—	6	14
French (except Basque).....		360	1 893	951	370	194	580	1 707	765	430	193	500	185	277
French Canadian.....		60	379	113	118	54	132	467	104	153	61	124	50	54
German.....		118	473	793	242	304	325	636	731	438	324	566	437	408
Greek.....		3	—	58	5	13	—	14	17	3	4	13	2	6
Hungarian.....		2	4	38	14	17	—	17	14	3	—	—	9	—
Irish.....		269	1 222	1 086	437	347	659	2 074	1 427	739	341	733	570	600
Italian.....		63	570	414	156	100	166	578	294	173	120	221	129	145
Lithuanian.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	41	10	11
Norwegian.....		2	8	38	2	13	31	5	34	54	40	46	24	19
Polish.....		5	77	294	57	35	84	189	257	61	55	129	83	118
Portuguese.....		33	14	—	—	—	—	—	6	9	—	—	—	—
Romanian.....		—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Russian.....		—	89	80	12	17	—	6	24	11	—	50	26	15
Scotch-Irish.....		60	66	148	128	90	303	218	231	112	76	84	81	74
Scottish.....		65	81	92	76	69	299	175	271	131	93	143	114	101
Slovak.....		5	51	295	23	2	2	—	38	7	18	22	5	12
Subsaharan African.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish.....		38	7	24	5	26	13	40	117	31	52	54	47	69
Swiss.....		—	20	22	6	12	20	5	18	13	1	10	5	5
Ukrainian.....		—	8	—	1	4	5	—	—	27	—	2	5	22
United States or American.....		54	364	853	178	175	294	481	243	191	77	255	66	205
Welsh.....		29	154	407	50	63	87	106	82	56	15	45	36	29
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups).....		—	—	8	—	2	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries.....		693	3 656	4 691	1 422	1 204	2 239	4 571	3 130	1 868	1 117	2 094	1 194	1 370
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS														
Dominican (Dominican Republic).....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American.....		—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran.....		—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American.....		—	—	—	—	1	25	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Argentinean.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American.....		—	—	—	—	1	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Glens Falls, NY MSA	Warren County		Washington County	Glens Falls city, Warren County				
		Total	Glens Falls city		Tract 701	Tract 702	Tract 703	Tract 704	Tract 705
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	118 539	59 209	14 919	59 330	2 512	2 065	3 894	4 017	2 431
Native	115 609	57 563	14 644	58 046	2 475	2 043	3 791	3 973	2 362
Foreign born	2 930	1 646	275	1 284	37	22	103	44	69
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	314	171	38	143	6	7	9	—	16
Persons 5 years and over	110 206	55 194	13 711	55 012	2 320	1 849	3 607	3 693	2 242
In linguistically isolated households	488	235	44	253	12	7	9	—	16
Speak a language other than English	5 214	2 305	584	2 909	60	115	169	118	122
Do not speak English "very well"	1 588	634	139	954	22	23	34	23	38
Speak Spanish	1 754	466	116	1 288	—	54	20	13	29
Do not speak English "very well"	687	144	44	543	—	22	—	—	22
Linguistically isolated	54	14	7	40	—	7	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	306	259	—	47	—	—	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	133	106	—	27	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	41	29	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	28 933	14 438	3 395	14 495	619	432	1 023	927	394
Preprimary school	2 510	1 271	317	1 239	59	50	79	72	57
Public school	1 695	766	173	929	18	16	42	40	57
Elementary or high school	20 705	10 117	2 462	10 588	510	364	663	668	257
Public school	19 927	9 636	2 350	10 291	489	335	633	650	243
College	5 718	3 050	616	2 668	50	18	281	187	80
Public college	3 946	1 958	495	1 988	43	18	235	152	47
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	76 521	38 518	9 464	38 003	1 547	1 214	2 499	2 544	1 660
Less than 9th grade	6 510	2 792	617	3 718	104	120	61	85	247
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	11 736	5 584	1 367	6 152	253	312	224	259	319
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	27 869	12 716	3 142	15 153	666	386	623	883	584
Some college, no degree	12 566	6 678	1 633	5 888	186	149	489	521	288
Associate degree	5 958	3 268	776	2 690	143	89	238	257	49
Bachelor's degree	7 198	4 626	1 213	2 572	145	73	490	381	124
Graduate or professional degree	4 684	2 854	716	1 830	50	85	374	158	49
Percent high school graduate or higher	76.2	78.3	79.0	74.0	76.9	64.4	88.6	86.5	65.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	15.5	19.4	20.4	11.6	12.6	13.0	34.6	21.2	10.4
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	283	242	247	327	194	320	187	214	394
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 409	1 285	1 207	1 541	1 537	1 388	774	1 156	1 525
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 131	2 081	2 119	2 186	2 298	2 915	1 787	2 048	2 045
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	110 206	55 194	13 711	55 012	2 320	1 849	3 607	3 693	2 242
Some house	64 379	30 854	7 383	33 525	1 417	917	1 786	2 050	1 213
Different house in United States	45 287	23 957	6 278	21 330	903	925	1 793	1 643	1 014
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	6 226	5 137	2 792	1 089	471	456	796	683	386
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	20 175	9 028	1 338	11 147	185	211	270	473	199
Different MSA/PMSA	15 285	8 219	1 821	7 066	229	204	647	392	349
Not in on MSA/PMSA	3 601	1 573	327	2 028	18	54	80	95	80
Abroad	540	383	50	157	—	7	28	—	15
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	56 091	35 078	14 919	21 013	2 512	2 065	3 894	4 017	2 431
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	35 200	22 640	8 779	12 560	1 904	843	2 502	2 659	871
Rural population	62 448	24 131	—	38 317	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	19 501	8 801	—	10 700	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	2 247	114	—	2 133	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	51 864	26 866	7 014	24 998	1 227	798	1 976	2 045	968
Car, truck, or van	46 540	24 249	6 109	22 291	1 134	610	1 787	1 810	768
Drove alone	39 609	21 065	5 238	18 544	924	443	1 633	1 591	647
Carpooled	6 931	3 184	871	3 747	210	167	154	219	121
Public transportation (including taxicab)	542	304	206	238	11	35	30	81	49
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	354	199	129	155	11	15	24	49	30
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	34	24	6	10	—	—	—	6	—
Walked	2 381	1 280	482	1 101	51	109	112	95	115
Other means	468	289	95	179	17	31	7	22	18
Worked at home	1 933	744	122	1 189	14	13	40	37	18
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.09	1.07	1.08	1.10	1.11	1.17	1.05	1.07	1.09
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.5	18.4	14.7	20.7	15.1	17.3	14.6	14.5	12.8
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	2 733	1 145	285	1 588	56	73	73	55	28
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	11 125	4 826	1 138	6 299	264	208	215	257	194
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	15 249	9 027	2 441	6 222	377	200	788	729	347
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	8 020	4 918	1 400	3 102	197	96	463	492	152
All other times	12 804	6 206	1 628	6 598	319	208	397	475	229
Worked in MSA of residence	42 833	23 000	6 110	19 833	1 086	693	1 664	1 787	880
Glens Falls city	12 122	8 537	3 648	3 585	577	424	1 039	1 048	560
Remainder of Warren County	15 110	12 593	1 971	2 517	396	214	505	588	268
Hudson Falls village	1 934	526	113	1 408	23	6	33	45	6
Fort Edward village	1 281	273	125	1 008	31	21	26	28	19
Granville village	1 237	66	24	1 171	—	—	9	7	8
Remainder of Washington County	11 149	1 005	229	10 144	59	28	52	71	19
Worked outside MSA of residence	9 031	3 866	904	5 165	141	105	312	258	88
Saratoga Springs city	604	325	85	279	5	12	40	28	—
South Glens Falls village	767	432	218	335	20	11	77	62	48
Remainder of Saratoga County	2 297	1 233	255	1 064	85	49	43	71	7
Schenectady city	132	81	34	51	—	9	19	6	—
Remainder of Schenectady County	113	52	22	61	—	9	—	5	8
Albany city	619	286	57	333	—	4	20	33	—
Remainder of Albany County	638	214	51	424	10	11	23	7	—
Troy city	247	69	7	178	—	—	7	—	—
Remainder of Rensselaer County	515	31	6	484	—	—	—	6	—
Montgomery County	22	18	9	4	—	—	9	—	—
Hamilton County	35	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Essex County	422	295	—	127	—	—	—	—	—
Rutland County, VT	587	29	15	558	—	—	15	—	—
Bennington County, VT	791	25	9	766	—	—	—	9	—
Worked elsewhere	1 242	741	136	501	21	—	59	31	25

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Warren County									
	Tract 706	Tract 707	Tract 708	Tract 709	Tract 710	Tract 720	Tract 730	Tract 735.98	Tract 740	Tract 750
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	5 167	7 978	6 210	3 414	2 799	3 193	4 173	1 716	2 352	3 465
Native	4 983	7 692	6 078	3 313	2 718	3 037	4 080	1 684	2 287	3 345
Foreign born	184	286	132	101	81	156	93	32	65	120
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	17	43	7	6	15	18	—	—	6	13
Persons 5 years and over	4 879	7 532	5 728	3 152	2 670	2 992	3 893	1 605	2 200	3 243
In linguistically isolated households	17	43	7	6	15	18	—	—	6	13
Speak a language other than English	266	402	178	146	70	201	71	45	88	92
Do not speak English "very well"	74	105	45	45	27	74	21	7	14	42
Speak Spanish	32	92	72	52	8	19	18	16	6	11
Do not speak English "very well"	12	30	13	23	—	13	—	3	2	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	73	84	44	—	—	32	14	—	—	5
Do not speak English "very well"	32	9	21	—	—	23	14	—	—	5
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	29	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 326	2 167	1 532	950	658	669	918	374	534	1 114
Preprimary school	154	214	93	92	44	38	87	32	61	71
Public school	82	111	68	52	24	21	49	26	52	26
Elementary or high school	920	1 422	1 128	705	504	471	711	313	384	484
Public school	842	1 379	1 065	681	482	463	678	280	381	448
College	252	531	311	153	110	160	120	29	89	559
Public college	182	357	228	97	63	124	94	24	72	117
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	3 556	5 266	3 915	2 068	1 922	2 231	2 704	1 118	1 550	2 065
Less than 9th grade	143	229	316	99	186	207	349	129	181	158
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	440	499	707	198	353	228	514	239	281	351
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 014	1 456	1 410	585	749	687	1 011	373	561	812
Some college, no degree	687	1 070	630	331	328	390	385	180	207	349
Associate degree	376	554	282	296	85	213	165	56	99	153
Bachelor's degree	593	814	347	386	115	312	185	83	125	130
Graduate or professional degree	303	644	223	173	106	194	95	58	96	112
Percent high school graduate or higher	83.6	86.2	73.9	85.6	72.0	80.5	68.1	67.1	70.2	75.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	25.2	27.7	14.6	27.0	11.5	22.7	10.4	12.6	14.3	11.7
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	174	104	500	—	280	469	424	362	157	110
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 175	1 109	1 319	1 427	1 186	1 051	1 372	1 435	1 590	1 873
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 859	2 017	2 347	1 959	2 327	1 609	2 145	2 193	2 174	2 629
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	4 879	7 532	5 728	3 152	2 670	2 992	3 893	1 605	2 200	3 243
Same house	2 976	3 848	3 054	1 707	1 439	1 872	2 298	993	1 363	1 723
Different house in United States	1 903	3 554	2 628	1 445	1 231	1 115	1 565	589	837	1 466
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	304	764	667	269	107	62	73	14	19	—
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	1 153	1 285	990	454	360	484	936	298	473	585
Different MSA/PMSA	384	1 368	773	676	565	519	431	201	277	719
Not in an MSA/PMSA	62	137	198	46	199	50	125	76	68	162
Abroad	—	130	46	—	—	5	30	23	—	54
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	652	7 978	5 964	2 361	—	—	3 204	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	410	5 002	4 797	1 857	—	—	1 795	—	—	—
Rural population	4 515	—	246	1 053	2 799	3 193	969	1 716	2 352	3 465
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 934	—	138	302	1 378	1 548	308	306	715	818
On farms	—	—	—	—	51	—	22	10	4	27
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	2 291	3 815	2 985	1 750	1 168	1 418	1 794	677	1 005	1 395
Car, truck, or van	2 098	3 590	2 815	1 681	1 077	1 260	1 551	628	893	1 209
Drive alone	1 865	3 155	2 497	1 559	910	1 100	1 304	531	761	978
Carpooled	233	435	318	122	167	160	247	97	132	231
Public transportation (including taxicab)	15	13	28	18	—	—	11	—	2	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	15	13	10	12	—	—	11	—	2	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	8	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	48	116	63	16	55	76	150	8	43	139
Other means	37	—	29	7	8	15	40	7	14	22
Worked at home	93	96	50	28	28	67	42	34	53	25
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.06	1.07	1.06	1.04	1.09	1.07	1.10	1.09	1.08	1.12
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.2	16.4	17.9	18.7	22.4	20.8	21.4	30.7	22.0	21.0
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	121	133	168	16	62	36	58	58	68	72
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	322	564	568	404	324	267	352	170	180	242
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	787	1 259	831	643	362	536	538	218	366	510
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	401	760	572	334	119	288	372	89	176	180
All other times	567	1 003	796	325	273	224	432	108	162	366
Worked in MSA of residence	1 993	3 285	2 615	1 471	823	1 173	1 580	569	894	1 190
Glens Falls city	631	1 409	1 188	562	240	264	287	76	51	52
Remainder of Warren County	1 013	1 575	1 143	745	563	832	1 229	477	828	1 087
Hudson Falls village	144	60	105	20	—	14	21	—	9	27
Fort Edward village	26	28	54	13	—	7	16	2	—	—
Gronville village	12	24	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Washington County	167	189	125	125	20	56	27	14	6	24
Worked outside MSA of residence	298	530	370	279	345	245	214	108	111	205
Saratoga Springs city	31	81	33	25	35	6	19	5	—	—
South Glens Falls village	16	26	77	7	—	42	31	7	2	4
Remainder of Saratoga County	96	183	113	120	235	57	59	59	2	19
Schenectady city	—	7	—	24	16	3	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Schenectady County	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Albany city	17	43	39	40	7	21	14	8	10	9
Remainder of Albany County	29	42	20	26	13	18	6	3	—	—
Troy city	—	15	14	—	6	22	—	—	3	—
Remainder of Rensselaer County	8	12	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—
Montgomery County	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	3	—
Hamilton County	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	26	4
Essex County	—	7	7	—	—	9	13	—	27	132
Rutland County, VT	—	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Bennington County, VT	8	—	6	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Worked elsewhere	93	107	61	22	33	49	72	21	34	37

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Warren County—Con.			Washington County						
	Tract 760	Tract 770	Tract 780	Tract 801	Tract 802	Tract 803	Tract 810	Tract 815	Tract 820	Tract 840
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	1 254	714	1 855	5 099	2 552	4 200	6 368	1 038	5 193	5 905
Native	1 235	693	1 774	5 017	2 502	4 126	5 902	1 019	5 139	5 848
Foreign born	19	21	81	82	50	74	466	19	54	57
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	2	—	6	10	5	30	7	2	22	—
Persons 5 years and over	1 158	668	1 763	4 669	2 378	3 910	6 076	970	4 798	5 452
In linguistically isolated households	4	—	8	27	11	46	15	4	39	—
Speak a language other than English	39	25	98	251	73	177	1 049	40	183	221
Do not speak English "very well"	6	4	31	56	17	71	474	10	54	3
Speak Spanish	2	2	20	61	—	34	877	2	34	59
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	4	31	—	9	413	—	34	3
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	2	5	22	17	—	1	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	2	15	11	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	265	112	424	1 075	577	1 066	1 798	250	1 121	1 477
Preprimary school	26	13	29	56	62	88	95	19	120	156
Public school	18	11	19	42	43	78	74	19	116	82
Elementary or high school	219	85	309	860	436	800	952	214	871	1 109
Public school	197	81	309	844	432	800	909	191	871	1 065
College	20	14	86	159	79	178	751	17	130	212
Public college	14	14	77	137	74	166	426	7	92	175
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	808	536	1 315	3 162	1 625	2 661	4 430	673	3 268	3 752
Less than 9th grade	48	48	82	245	159	186	448	88	498	462
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	144	94	169	595	212	419	864	120	613	676
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	315	198	403	1 361	686	1 184	1 604	282	1 250	1 417
Some college, no degree	123	79	286	385	211	429	1 012	84	438	668
Associate degree	65	37	111	190	149	165	289	40	239	183
Bachelor's degree	80	61	182	209	143	179	161	31	59	241
Graduate or professional degree	33	19	82	177	65	99	52	28	171	105
Percent high school graduate or higher	76.2	73.5	80.9	73.4	77.2	77.3	70.4	69.1	66.0	69.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	14.0	14.9	20.1	12.2	17.8	10.4	4.8	8.8	7.0	9.2
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	403	351	45	396	257	331	203	377	437	296
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 596	1 706	931	1 284	1 376	1 625	1 639	1 439	1 598	1 764
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 800	2 619	1 905	2 044	2 127	2 235	2 303	2 254	2 491	2 160
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	1 158	668	1 763	4 669	2 378	3 910	6 076	970	4 798	5 452
Same house	638	434	1 126	2 641	1 437	2 721	3 051	642	2 762	3 300
Different house in United States	503	234	609	1 992	928	1 189	2 965	328	2 030	2 136
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	23	7	36	210	113	204	84	—	13	39
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	284	94	294	1 287	572	675	598	188	1 243	1 355
Different MSA/PMSA	155	96	234	384	190	194	2 110	46	457	509
Not in an MSA/PMSA	41	37	45	111	53	116	173	94	317	233
Abroad	17	—	28	36	13	—	60	—	6	16
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	—	—	—	5 099	2 552	2 160	—	—	3 099	2 618
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	2 752	1 938	1 557	—	—	1 524	1 340
Rural population	1 254	714	1 855	—	—	2 040	6 368	1 038	2 094	3 287
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	398	290	666	—	—	475	1 192	346	659	860
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	133	194	34	213	155
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	480	196	878	2 078	1 188	2 039	1 543	409	2 211	2 615
Car, truck, or van	419	166	753	1 861	1 143	1 892	1 395	368	2 014	2 335
Drive alone	539	139	689	1 606	940	1 663	1 148	300	1 514	1 913
Carpooled	80	27	64	255	203	229	247	68	500	422
Public transportation (including taxicab)	5	2	4	77	—	11	37	—	9	6
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	5	2	—	36	—	6	37	—	8	6
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Walked	20	7	57	89	22	85	21	17	107	150
Other means	6	1	8	11	17	11	8	9	29	—
Worked at home	30	20	56	51	5	34	79	16	72	95
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.12	1.09	1.05	1.08	1.10	1.07	1.10	1.11	1.16	1.11
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	24.4	21.2	19.7	17.1	17.1	16.5	21.6	23.4	22.3	18.0
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	20	9	39	108	77	106	78	27	144	151
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	99	52	144	398	268	574	417	141	533	747
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	171	62	303	570	272	479	429	76	485	630
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	67	20	140	257	219	209	150	61	303	306
All other times	93	33	196	694	347	637	390	88	674	686
Worked in MSA of residence	419	102	776	1 824	1 116	1 870	1 395	244	1 712	2 226
Glens Falls city	33	7	89	556	356	574	319	16	166	161
Remainder of Warren County	382	95	653	475	265	436	336	5	78	108
Hudson Falls village	—	—	13	417	204	283	123	6	24	21
Fort Edward village	2	—	—	102	49	94	63	5	80	21
Granville village	—	—	—	9	7	—	32	7	96	877
Remainder of Washington County	2	—	21	265	235	483	522	205	1 268	1 038
Worked outside MSA of residence	61	94	102	254	72	169	148	165	499	389
Saratoga Springs city	—	—	5	15	—	12	7	—	2	8
South Glens Falls village	—	—	2	56	19	74	20	2	17	14
Remainder of Saratoga County	11	4	20	94	21	39	59	—	8	8
Schenectady city	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Remainder of Schenectady County	4	—	2	8	6	—	—	—	—	—
Albany city	7	2	12	7	—	18	6	3	10	—
Remainder of Albany County	—	—	6	27	6	7	—	5	39	—
Troy city	—	—	2	—	—	7	—	—	6	—
Remainder of Rensselaer County	—	—	—	—	7	—	2	—	6	—
Montgomery County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hamilton County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Essex County	12	80	8	—	—	—	7	103	11	—
Rutland County, VT	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	32	332	151
Bennington County, VT	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	143
Worked elsewhere	27	8	41	47	13	12	36	17	52	65

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Washington County—Con.									
	Tract 850	Tract 860	Tract 870	Tract 880	Tract 890	Tract 900	Tract 910	Tract 920	Tract 930	Tract 940
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	1 991	1 540	3 088	6 273	4 566	2 626	1 581	3 207	1 927	2 176
Native	1 973	1 514	3 019	6 180	4 481	2 596	1 543	3 142	1 881	2 164
Foreign born	18	26	69	93	85	30	38	65	46	12
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	—	3	3	35	9	7	—	9	—	1
Persons 5 years and over	1 823	1 401	2 849	5 793	4 226	2 423	1 452	2 979	1 796	2 017
In linguistically isolated households	—	3	3	70	16	7	—	9	—	3
Speak a language other than English	44	36	74	215	130	97	48	147	68	56
Do not speak English "very well"	—	9	13	100	50	25	6	36	21	9
Speak Spanish	4	1	38	99	5	20	7	21	17	9
Do not speak English "very well"	—	1	—	42	—	—	—	—	6	4
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	2
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	1
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	530	381	722	1 643	1 183	543	365	723	506	535
Preprimary school	53	34	63	144	111	59	34	53	44	48
Public school	49	28	44	93	89	41	24	44	33	30
Elementary or high school	405	291	540	1 174	897	410	286	565	365	413
Public school	395	291	540	1 167	865	403	273	509	333	403
College	72	56	119	325	175	74	45	105	97	74
Public college	67	43	97	288	140	64	34	54	65	59
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	1 148	954	2 027	3 873	2 922	1 769	1 006	2 105	1 240	1 388
Less than 9th grade	69	107	162	374	229	192	53	220	116	110
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	180	172	276	611	379	293	118	303	127	194
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	496	329	935	1 819	1 061	640	388	747	428	526
Some college, no degree	172	115	240	517	470	195	185	359	183	225
Associate degree	88	78	196	198	284	184	67	122	94	124
Bachelor's degree	97	86	127	187	313	138	104	193	175	129
Graduate or professional degree	46	67	91	167	186	127	91	161	117	80
Percent high school graduate or higher	78.3	70.8	78.4	74.6	79.2	72.6	83.0	75.2	80.4	78.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	12.5	16.0	10.8	9.1	17.1	15.0	19.4	16.8	23.5	15.1
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	452	407	230	421	221	430	313	215	197	213
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 717	1 949	1 636	1 407	1 584	1 389	2 025	1 397	1 404	1 449
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 086	2 282	2 297	2 231	2 076	1 994	1 839	2 135	2 250	2 074
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	1 823	1 401	2 849	5 793	4 226	2 423	1 452	2 979	1 796	2 017
Same house	1 053	868	1 964	3 612	2 547	1 572	832	1 863	1 214	1 446
Different house in United States	770	533	885	2 181	1 677	845	618	1 116	578	559
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	42	6	73	273	22	6	1	1	—	—
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	472	287	531	1 450	959	400	245	408	262	215
Different MSA/PMSA	193	161	224	310	620	320	266	519	281	282
Not in an MSA/PMSA	63	79	57	148	76	119	104	188	35	62
Abroad	—	—	—	—	2	6	2	—	4	12
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	—	—	—	5 485	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	3 449	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rural population	1 991	1 540	3 088	788	4 566	2 626	1 581	3 207	1 927	2 176
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	331	308	713	160	1 924	951	447	1 353	546	435
On farms	150	106	287	16	128	98	121	32	190	276
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	977	630	1 388	2 557	2 212	1 179	695	1 468	822	987
Car, truck, or van	889	547	1 195	2 309	1 954	1 017	596	1 274	678	824
Drove alone	756	433	1 047	1 898	1 672	823	473	1 040	590	728
Carpooled	133	114	148	411	282	194	123	234	88	96
Public transportation (including taxicab)	1	—	17	47	9	4	8	5	3	4
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	34	23	55	128	108	86	13	68	58	37
Other means	2	7	10	17	9	13	8	—	8	4
Worked at home	51	53	111	56	132	63	65	113	75	118
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.09	1.12	1.07	1.11	1.08	1.11	1.13	1.11	1.07	1.07
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	22.5	30.4	20.5	17.3	23.2	24.7	25.1	23.5	22.6	26.3
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	64	50	128	106	140	109	45	130	48	77
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	240	176	331	783	447	264	173	437	178	192
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	236	153	337	588	605	328	210	298	249	277
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	117	68	187	319	312	131	60	172	108	123
All other times	269	130	294	705	576	284	142	318	164	200
Worked in MSA of residence	875	460	1 235	2 259	1 494	953	449	679	509	533
Glens Falls city	170	64	219	725	137	51	13	26	13	19
Remainder of Warren County	108	26	106	444	66	20	10	13	1	10
Hudson Falls village	51	12	30	208	4	15	—	—	—	—
Fort Edward village	42	—	89	433	7	13	—	—	3	5
Gronville village	31	73	7	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Washington County	473	285	784	449	1 272	832	414	638	492	489
Worked outside MSA of residence	102	170	153	298	718	226	246	789	313	454
Saratoga Springs city	6	14	18	—	117	10	3	—	20	45
South Glens Falls village	21	2	12	89	5	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Saratoga County	33	22	53	128	301	34	28	62	44	130
Schenectady city	2	—	—	7	18	—	—	—	—	11
Remainder of Schenectady County	—	—	—	—	27	—	2	—	8	14
Albany city	4	6	7	7	53	8	40	52	47	65
Remainder of Albany County	5	10	26	24	89	12	23	52	31	68
Tray city	6	9	11	—	24	3	11	36	26	39
Remainder of Rensselaer County	—	6	—	—	40	14	48	253	54	54
Montgomery County	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Hamilton County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Essex County	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rutland County, VT	2	28	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Bennington County, VT	2	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	21	15	26	43	28	106	72	291	66	2

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

CENSUS TRACTS AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREAS GLENS FALLS, NY MSA 31

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Warren County									
	Tract 706	Tract 707	Tract 708	Tract 709	Tract 710	Tract 720	Tract 730	Tract 735.98	Tract 740	Tract 750
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	4 120	6 266	4 724	2 476	2 218	2 586	3 243	1 292	1 813	2 794
In labor force	2 582	4 011	3 200	1 846	1 284	1 644	2 068	784	1 154	1 582
Percent of persons 16 years and over	62.7	64.0	67.7	74.6	57.9	63.6	63.8	60.7	63.7	56.6
Civilian labor force	2 573	3 991	3 200	1 846	1 278	1 634	2 063	784	1 154	1 582
Employed	2 359	3 850	3 032	1 771	1 171	1 466	1 802	686	1 035	1 447
Unemployed	214	141	168	75	107	168	261	98	119	135
Percent of civilian labor force	8.3	3.5	5.3	4.1	8.4	10.3	12.7	12.5	10.3	8.5
Not in labor force	1 538	2 255	1 524	630	934	942	1 175	508	659	1 212
Institutionalized persons	67	—	80	83	—	—	—	9	60	—
Enrolled in school	226	417	248	116	66	117	186	48	72	417
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	603	1 141	545	136	356	475	458	221	297	419
Females 16 years and over	2 108	3 421	2 471	1 279	1 153	1 295	1 707	639	947	1 403
In labor force	1 095	1 890	1 415	815	541	668	925	342	514	663
Percent of females 16 years and over	51.9	55.2	57.3	63.7	46.9	51.6	54.2	53.5	54.3	47.3
Civilian labor force	1 095	1 890	1 415	815	541	668	925	342	514	663
Employed	1 020	1 850	1 387	761	502	570	787	302	459	615
Unemployed	75	40	28	54	39	98	138	40	55	48
Percent of civilian labor force	6.8	2.1	2.0	6.6	7.2	14.7	14.9	11.7	10.7	7.2
With own children under 6 years	285	424	468	306	138	166	243	87	136	177
In labor force	185	281	285	181	79	94	166	56	87	84
With own children 6 to 17 years only	336	627	444	254	219	181	306	100	144	219
In labor force	275	469	333	226	137	161	274	88	104	186
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	379	542	565	360	161	227	375	137	185	243
All parents present in household in labor force	254	372	321	206	82	113	240	82	108	83
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	795	1 366	994	718	441	420	612	293	388	453
All parents present in household in labor force	560	1 022	713	576	253	304	488	230	247	360
Persons 16 to 19 years	309	504	374	261	155	144	245	65	127	396
Not enrolled in school	22	57	112	84	27	28	41	20	34	49
Unemployed or not in labor force	13	—	35	20	14	11	12	9	6	23
Not high school graduate	—	15	59	30	7	15	16	13	12	18
Employed	—	15	24	20	—	7	4	4	9	8
Unemployed	—	—	19	—	—	—	5	7	3	10
Not in labor force	—	—	16	10	7	8	7	2	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 359	3 850	3 032	1 771	1 171	1 466	1 802	686	1 035	1 447
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	393	668	328	313	127	244	193	38	104	127
Professional specialty occupations	400	768	302	306	126	264	175	63	116	168
Technicians and related support occupations	61	154	118	67	21	22	44	15	24	21
Sales occupations	246	563	332	253	161	157	224	72	121	110
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	355	506	509	242	160	219	243	94	106	180
Private household occupations	—	8	—	11	—	12	—	10	2	5
Protective service occupations	77	103	88	62	26	48	32	5	9	10
Service occupations, except protective and household	257	421	396	169	125	116	275	89	210	359
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	27	21	9	—	10	2	32	29	19	54
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	285	267	392	229	246	183	232	116	141	176
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	161	127	270	52	56	80	158	51	57	88
Transportation and material moving occupations	85	90	166	13	81	37	98	71	76	58
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	12	154	122	54	32	82	96	33	50	91
Construction	249	200	247	159	113	165	137	119	138	195
Manufacturing	376	550	642	305	201	113	267	126	116	149
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	90	179	155	64	22	72	75	34	58	82
Wholesale and retail trade	474	724	768	425	271	362	494	111	207	304
Finance, insurance, and real estate	148	468	273	155	77	85	90	18	52	72
Business and repair services	131	125	123	46	31	29	44	18	17	61
Professional and related services	564	1 125	599	447	338	335	361	140	229	354
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 359	3 850	3 032	1 771	1 171	1 466	1 802	686	1 035	1 447
Private wage and salary workers	1 710	2 999	2 442	1 397	842	1 036	1 303	456	712	1 071
Government workers	399	545	405	271	205	230	289	138	213	232
Local government workers	200	315	315	155	120	133	181	85	108	181
Self-employed workers	250	294	185	88	117	176	190	79	106	127
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 935	4 440	3 569	2 006	1 400	1 895	2 305	889	1 234	2 065
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 195	3 440	2 820	1 470	1 061	1 459	1 848	664	966	1 373
50 to 52 weeks	1 505	2 452	2 054	1 169	689	894	1 247	442	546	728
40 to 49 weeks	263	466	302	132	146	217	256	78	168	161
27 to 39 weeks	156	163	191	69	58	112	123	54	60	129
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	412	448	382	271	156	184	223	95	130	241
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 319	4 981	4 014	2 233	1 826	2 034	2 640	1 058	1 410	2 308
With a mobility or self-care limitation	86	199	165	31	97	68	110	33	48	18
With a mobility limitation	55	93	59	13	59	49	77	20	29	13
In labor force	—	6	—	5	12	27	7	—	7	—
With a self-care limitation	42	169	127	23	70	31	60	22	38	10
With a work disability	177	296	260	67	271	133	296	97	148	196
In labor force	71	75	102	52	86	60	128	30	68	84
Prevented from working	89	199	136	15	168	62	133	64	63	66
No work disability	3 142	4 685	3 754	2 166	1 555	1 901	2 344	961	1 262	2 112
In labor force	2 380	3 813	3 035	1 770	1 162	1 513	1 859	752	1 042	1 437
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	725	1 265	630	160	386	542	534	225	343	486
With a mobility or self-care limitation	77	193	117	25	84	87	86	47	69	75
With a mobility limitation	67	172	89	25	57	79	78	43	51	38
With a self-care limitation	54	112	66	25	49	50	29	23	52	62
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	137	362	121	25	182	87	133	74	97	80
Mean family income (dollars)	35 110	31 982	16 806	26 397	19 645	24 843	25 950	20 203	18 140	30 927
1 worker	375	541	387	184	228	271	312	129	157	286
Mean family income (dollars)	57 283	41 736	26 275	52 616	27 142	37 155	22 843	20 811	24 871	27 810
2 or more workers	981	1 355	1 147	708	404	483	700	265	376	488
Mean family income (dollars)	62 109	58 808	46 722	60 696	52 031	53 906	38 730	36 640	46 465	38 303

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Warren County—Con.			Washington County						
	Tract 760	Tract 770	Tract 780	Tract 801	Tract 802	Tract 803	Tract 810	Tract 815	Tract 820	Tract 840
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over -----	951	594	1 514	3 861	1 964	3 220	5 512	785	3 893	4 515
In labor force -----	567	242	962	2 459	1 276	2 231	1 658	468	2 422	2 837
Percent of persons 16 years and over -----	59.6	40.7	63.5	63.7	65.0	69.3	30.1	59.6	62.2	62.8
Civilian labor force -----	567	242	962	2 444	1 261	2 224	1 658	462	2 422	2 837
Employed -----	502	213	897	2 159	1 184	2 082	1 562	408	2 251	2 658
Unemployed -----	65	29	65	285	77	142	96	54	171	179
Percent of civilian labor force -----	11.5	12.0	6.8	11.7	6.1	6.4	5.8	11.7	7.1	6.3
Not in labor force -----	384	352	552	1 402	688	989	3 854	317	1 471	1 678
Institutionalized persons -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 973	—	—	218
Enrolled in school -----	38	24	86	118	109	144	110	50	125	186
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school -----	162	166	245	726	301	414	349	122	667	682
Females 16 years and over -----	456	316	769	2 117	1 018	1 634	1 305	383	2 008	2 397
In labor force -----	229	104	420	1 202	605	1 005	713	187	1 063	1 276
Percent of females 16 years and over -----	50.2	32.9	54.6	56.8	59.4	61.5	54.6	48.8	52.9	53.2
Civilian labor force -----	229	104	420	1 195	605	1 005	713	187	1 063	1 276
Employed -----	203	88	388	1 029	591	984	679	167	980	1 231
Unemployed -----	26	16	32	166	14	21	34	20	83	45
Percent of civilian labor force -----	11.4	15.4	7.6	13.9	2.3	2.1	4.8	10.7	7.8	3.5
With own children under 6 years -----	80	29	76	366	184	255	233	68	381	388
In labor force -----	39	19	48	265	133	176	128	47	236	259
With own children 6 to 17 years only -----	76	36	138	323	153	331	250	78	304	376
In labor force -----	55	12	110	245	126	249	183	43	243	301
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies -----	123	57	105	490	249	359	320	84	484	546
All parents present in household in labor force -----	56	39	71	334	156	218	174	57	300	348
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies -----	204	75	265	814	369	742	607	199	837	992
All parents present in household in labor force -----	134	33	199	543	274	552	403	104	650	739
Persons 16 to 19 years -----	50	28	110	220	161	295	306	69	260	363
Not enrolled in school -----	9	13	8	77	50	96	111	16	90	65
Unemployed or not in labor force -----	4	3	4	38	15	5	53	14	59	30
Not high school graduate -----	8	11	6	47	32	24	60	5	59	39
Employed -----	4	8	2	28	17	24	7	—	11	9
Unemployed -----	—	—	—	8	9	—	5	3	36	8
Not in labor force -----	4	3	4	11	6	—	48	2	12	22
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	502	213	897	2 159	1 184	2 082	1 562	408	2 251	2 658
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations -----	45	30	129	122	112	160	123	26	133	169
Professional specialty occupations -----	42	8	122	263	181	172	177	49	240	240
Technicians and related support occupations -----	14	6	30	84	29	82	33	11	37	65
Sales occupations -----	63	11	112	185	112	182	128	15	188	258
Administrative support occupations, including clerical -----	72	31	97	356	193	294	262	47	298	413
Private household occupations -----	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	15
Protective service occupations -----	10	—	34	49	39	32	97	29	155	156
Service occupations, except protective and household -----	85	24	164	304	155	268	160	34	235	358
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations -----	13	2	15	29	11	78	66	31	95	99
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations -----	79	47	116	220	123	382	218	63	259	311
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors -----	16	8	19	248	126	223	153	44	315	280
Transportation and material moving occupations -----	33	17	30	131	48	117	49	23	117	152
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers -----	25	27	29	168	55	92	96	36	167	142
Construction -----	70	40	102	143	75	157	136	50	173	193
Manufacturing -----	54	45	66	597	299	538	333	86	563	657
Transportation, communications, and other utilities -----	24	13	69	52	49	158	89	17	128	131
Wholesale and retail trade -----	105	19	178	389	212	372	286	75	372	422
Finance, insurance, and real estate -----	26	6	45	146	81	141	41	4	100	91
Business and repair services -----	40	10	16	75	50	50	43	16	26	68
Professional and related services -----	85	45	170	483	268	441	276	84	397	567
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	502	213	897	2 159	1 184	2 082	1 562	408	2 251	2 658
Private wage and salary workers -----	328	156	560	1 792	876	1 580	1 085	256	1 469	1 741
Government workers -----	98	31	201	263	250	345	339	97	591	593
Local government workers -----	63	13	123	89	148	150	76	47	263	281
Self-employed workers -----	72	26	130	104	52	157	134	50	183	315
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 -----	658	301	1 120	2 619	1 383	2 403	2 936	503	2 619	3 129
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week -----	507	229	848	2 086	1 101	1 863	2 142	399	2 063	2 467
50 to 52 weeks -----	358	155	528	1 314	827	1 261	1 291	273	1 263	1 612
40 to 49 weeks -----	60	24	142	314	101	253	155	36	339	448
27 to 39 weeks -----	18	18	66	170	27	113	112	30	116	102
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks -----	61	24	125	285	158	325	477	43	307	382
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years -----	778	403	1 230	3 093	1 634	2 740	2 158	635	3 156	3 559
With a mobility or self-care limitation -----	25	16	26	184	55	57	64	22	87	128
With a mobility limitation -----	19	9	14	97	44	43	54	8	52	74
In labor force -----	6	—	—	16	—	6	31	3	11	22
With a self-care limitation -----	10	14	16	123	29	27	24	17	64	87
With a work disability -----	78	71	92	368	138	217	164	50	340	322
In labor force -----	38	25	36	171	64	67	70	19	124	166
Prevented from working -----	29	40	51	166	68	131	81	24	166	127
No work disability -----	700	332	1 138	2 725	1 496	2 523	1 994	585	2 816	3 237
In labor force -----	520	200	891	2 246	1 183	2 098	1 556	423	2 228	2 615
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over -----	173	191	284	753	315	473	381	144	737	738
With a mobility or self-care limitation -----	32	39	39	118	39	81	39	20	94	216
With a mobility limitation -----	26	36	28	92	33	61	35	14	94	173
With a self-care limitation -----	16	19	26	76	21	39	10	14	35	133
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers -----	66	74	81	148	83	109	101	42	214	211
Mean family income (dollars) -----	22 426	22 644	27 958	20 901	24 065	16 473	15 168	21 484	13 822	33 049
1 worker -----	91	51	122	439	182	220	212	110	374	392
Mean family income (dollars) -----	26 717	29 691	34 621	23 357	26 169	27 309	38 378	31 736	27 039	22 714
2 or more workers -----	209	87	334	690	455	821	599	130	884	939
Mean family income (dollars) -----	38 907	39 532	51 756	43 033	43 249	51 397	47 858	44 797	39 770	44 727

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Washington County—Con.									
	Tract 850	Tract 860	Tract 870	Tract 880	Tract 890	Tract 900	Tract 910	Tract 920	Tract 930	Tract 940
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	1 488	1 118	2 337	4 786	3 406	2 018	1 173	2 495	1 461	1 652
In labor force	1 056	685	1 515	2 868	2 353	1 296	768	1 619	878	1 063
Percent of persons 16 years and over	71.0	61.3	64.8	59.9	69.1	64.2	65.5	64.9	60.1	64.3
Civilian labor force	1 054	683	1 515	2 868	2 347	1 296	768	1 619	878	1 061
Employed	980	636	1 405	2 642	2 251	1 202	706	1 519	846	999
Unemployed	74	47	110	226	96	94	62	100	32	62
Percent of civilian labor force	7.0	6.9	7.3	7.9	4.1	7.3	8.1	6.2	3.6	5.8
Not in labor force	432	433	822	1 918	1 053	722	405	876	583	589
Institutionalized persons	—	—	113	152	—	30	—	26	44	12
Enrolled in school	99	64	102	278	115	66	46	108	105	94
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	139	143	310	689	552	365	179	362	274	226
Females 16 years and over	771	558	1 200	2 558	1 772	1 028	595	1 317	745	826
In labor force	492	275	686	1 303	1 097	583	334	709	370	447
Percent of females 16 years and over	63.8	49.3	57.2	50.9	61.9	56.7	56.1	53.8	49.7	54.1
Civilian labor force	492	275	686	1 303	1 097	583	334	709	370	447
Employed	454	252	640	1 164	1 066	565	311	648	365	427
Unemployed	38	23	46	139	31	18	23	61	5	20
Percent of civilian labor force	7.7	8.4	6.7	10.7	2.8	3.1	6.9	8.6	1.4	4.5
With own children under 6 years	152	83	204	375	274	160	103	211	107	120
In labor force	105	43	147	236	202	120	54	141	70	66
With own children 6 to 17 years only	157	103	188	501	326	153	92	197	128	157
In labor force	134	71	147	373	260	125	77	141	98	111
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	209	160	296	519	403	226	141	262	172	179
All parents present in household in labor force	117	97	192	316	286	157	66	176	114	97
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	377	272	521	1 104	789	406	276	536	347	393
All parents present in household in labor force	292	168	368	695	570	314	206	393	234	254
Persons 16 to 19 years	144	77	145	388	233	110	77	203	121	140
Not enrolled in school	23	15	10	82	44	22	30	35	20	20
Unemployed or not in labor force	8	7	—	23	24	17	15	11	6	11
Not high school graduate	11	7	7	55	7	12	14	9	6	11
Employed	3	2	7	39	2	2	5	2	2	5
Unemployed	2	3	—	5	—	5	3	—	2	4
Not in labor force	6	2	—	11	5	5	6	7	2	2
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	980	636	1 405	2 642	2 251	1 202	706	1 519	846	999
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	73	29	129	164	190	104	55	177	72	83
Professional specialty occupations	85	98	116	164	290	168	99	186	169	122
Technicians and related support occupations	16	22	36	89	86	32	15	31	20	49
Sales occupations	80	55	84	137	177	120	53	118	85	88
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	147	42	139	387	344	118	70	157	71	135
Private household occupations	1	—	10	9	3	2	10	—	—	4
Protective service occupations	35	8	34	99	36	14	7	17	8	8
Service occupations, except protective and household	89	49	163	379	284	165	86	197	76	89
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	86	78	141	35	124	103	77	99	101	146
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	149	119	171	327	277	151	87	267	114	97
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	140	61	214	468	216	129	82	142	56	64
Transportation and material moving occupations	40	27	93	162	97	47	44	78	39	66
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	39	48	75	222	127	49	21	50	35	48
Construction	89	63	91	171	184	110	63	155	65	80
Manufacturing	279	151	406	972	485	265	120	380	135	156
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	36	22	62	93	113	37	30	59	29	39
Wholesale and retail trade	143	98	202	460	486	244	131	243	155	179
Finance, insurance, and real estate	47	12	60	156	49	40	20	59	31	43
Business and repair services	18	27	47	53	70	7	20	39	14	28
Professional and related services	186	144	285	474	549	284	175	356	238	231
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	980	636	1 405	2 642	2 251	1 202	706	1 519	846	999
Private wage and salary workers	670	448	949	2 137	1 659	802	484	1 130	549	696
Government workers	174	95	245	370	359	227	100	190	145	156
Local government workers	107	64	161	211	196	123	52	90	65	75
Self-employed workers	126	87	190	135	222	170	120	186	132	136
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 139	754	1 625	3 132	2 561	1 434	857	1 700	988	1 237
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	926	599	1 297	2 390	1 988	1 106	620	1 308	763	930
50 to 52 weeks	668	397	912	1 695	1 406	721	441	944	521	640
40 to 49 weeks	113	84	158	263	313	171	76	150	111	118
27 to 39 weeks	43	51	84	119	97	72	50	60	40	72
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	76	63	170	396	341	157	111	219	110	155
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 322	949	1 855	3 895	2 799	1 548	961	2 038	1 100	1 374
With a mobility or self-care limitation	42	20	40	123	57	61	38	99	49	26
With a mobility limitation	18	9	13	51	34	34	18	66	26	10
In labor force	1	2	—	11	4	7	8	25	—	6
With a self-care limitation	34	13	27	117	35	40	22	61	32	18
With a work disability	102	120	158	367	193	142	86	222	94	79
In labor force	47	38	64	142	79	44	49	83	40	22
Prevented from working	41	64	94	162	81	84	34	123	42	39
No work disability	1 220	829	1 697	3 528	2 606	1 406	875	1 816	1 006	1 295
In labor force	982	632	1 394	2 694	2 227	1 177	689	1 467	800	1 001
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	164	167	369	739	601	440	212	431	317	264
With a mobility or self-care limitation	31	24	51	135	103	39	41	66	53	36
With a mobility limitation	20	22	46	117	84	36	26	49	42	32
With a self-care limitation	17	17	25	88	56	24	31	41	32	16
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	42	54	109	206	138	63	38	107	52	41
Mean family income (dollars)	18 471	22 055	15 790	19 561	21 080	19 127	36 754	20 097	22 685	19 262
1 worker	136	158	185	556	302	235	123	246	113	143
Mean family income (dollars)	30 167	24 693	34 868	26 388	27 121	26 396	29 091	30 935	24 834	27 811
2 or more workers	365	200	512	857	835	445	262	534	317	398
Mean family income (dollars)	40 151	41 697	41 737	38 643	46 363	41 740	37 509	39 599	52 130	48 180

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990**

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Glens Falls, NY MSA	Warren County		Washington County	Glens Falls city, Warren County				
		Total	Glens Falls city		Tract 701	Tract 702	Tract 703	Tract 704	Tract 705
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	42 823	22 508	5 980	20 315	896	826	1 561	1 607	1 090
Less than \$5,000	1 564	786	260	778	7	64	57	67	65
\$5,000 to \$9,999	4 074	2 111	797	1 963	65	152	101	156	323
\$10,000 to \$14,999	4 097	2 056	564	2 041	94	74	131	122	143
\$15,000 to \$24,999	8 037	4 078	1 074	3 959	148	166	332	240	188
\$25,000 to \$34,999	8 014	4 063	941	3 951	149	149	208	305	130
\$35,000 to \$49,999	8 611	4 418	1 237	4 193	267	140	284	407	139
\$50,000 to \$74,999	5 719	3 128	801	2 591	125	62	286	244	84
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 697	1 137	185	560	41	7	86	39	12
\$100,000 or more	1 010	731	121	279	—	12	76	27	6
Median (dollars)	29 642	30 434	27 312	28 660	32 500	21 143	31 765	32 029	15 660
Mean (dollars)	35 091	37 533	34 088	32 386	33 959	26 616	46 275	34 337	22 036
Families	30 976	15 849	3 679	15 127	648	513	990	1 030	498
Median income (dollars)	34 038	35 492	35 219	32 473	36 519	27 255	37 154	39 094	26 080
Males 15 years and over, with income	42 339	21 328	5 027	21 011	908	647	1 315	1 450	707
Median income (dollars)	19 151	20 424	20 044	17 780	20 303	14 583	22 606	23 146	14 604
Percent year-round full-time workers	50.8	52.2	56.0	49.3	58.1	46.4	58.4	62.7	44.0
Median income (dollars)	26 726	27 293	25 946	26 047	25 543	21 724	32 833	27 069	19 937
Females 15 years and over, with income	40 513	21 381	5 881	19 132	919	771	1 523	1 549	1 119
Median income (dollars)	9 636	9 897	10 708	9 361	10 226	8 229	12 478	11 508	8 666
Percent year-round full-time workers	30.0	30.0	33.9	30.0	36.3	36.2	35.5	35.6	25.6
Median income (dollars)	16 951	17 145	17 016	16 760	17 188	16 989	20 000	15 422	17 299
Per capita income (dollars)	13 298	14 378	13 807	12 221	12 073	10 554	18 717	13 807	10 496
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	42 823	22 508	5 980	20 315	896	826	1 561	1 607	1 090
With earnings	34 026	17 885	4 660	16 141	771	625	1 336	1 277	651
Mean earnings (dollars)	34 962	37 392	34 355	32 269	32 170	26 568	43 066	34 582	26 092
With Social Security income	13 143	6 882	1 894	6 261	264	239	418	462	511
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 912	7 929	7 676	7 893	7 559	7 909	8 072	8 557	6 506
With public assistance income	2 409	1 171	461	1 238	65	108	48	60	180
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 677	3 590	3 295	3 760	6 273	3 406	2 515	2 871	2 502
With retirement income	8 348	4 355	1 042	3 993	159	135	260	306	182
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 775	8 802	7 770	6 655	6 105	6 952	10 473	7 878	5 788
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	40 093	43 378	41 634	36 651	38 314	32 010	55 387	41 284	29 249
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 519	41 130	37 005	35 883	36 513	26 872	46 436	39 294	25 706
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 577	45 425	46 151	37 402	40 050	37 993	63 881	43 155	32 599
Married-couple families (dollars)	43 474	47 157	46 676	39 594	41 360	33 606	61 636	44 905	35 534
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	43 236	46 589	43 784	39 898	41 187	34 358	50 741	43 807	39 701
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	43 694	47 655	49 347	39 297	41 531	32 673	72 557	45 890	33 302
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	21 977	23 330	25 444	20 567	28 823	30 526	28 609	23 157	17 031
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 088	17 100	17 391	14 984	16 996	13 374	25 736	19 992	13 801
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 570	30 632	36 138	26 523	36 589	51 490	31 096	28 293	27 855
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989									
Families	30 976	15 849	3 679	15 127	648	513	990	1 030	498
Householder worked in 1989	24 745	12 718	3 055	12 027	572	385	846	868	384
With related children under 18 years	15 875	7 866	1 917	8 009	343	291	516	513	254
With related children under 5 years	6 457	3 101	866	3 356	116	121	215	253	161
Married-couple families	25 539	13 101	2 813	12 438	505	327	807	850	324
Householder worked in 1989	20 851	10 702	2 405	10 149	460	263	690	727	265
With related children under 18 years	12 692	6 271	1 398	6 421	272	181	416	416	113
With related children under 5 years	5 275	2 541	590	2 734	81	64	166	220	59
Female householder, no husband present	3 978	2 031	724	1 947	111	160	153	139	161
Householder worked in 1989	2 710	1 408	529	1 302	80	102	130	106	111
With related children under 18 years	2 417	1 210	450	1 207	48	97	83	86	136
With related children under 5 years	933	443	234	490	28	44	32	33	97
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	15 907	8 802	3 014	7 105	339	383	781	741	770
Nonfamily householder	11 847	6 659	2 301	5 188	248	313	571	577	592
65 years and over	5 401	2 873	965	2 528	99	113	173	197	383
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	113 491	57 968	14 722	55 523	2 505	2 047	3 888	4 004	2 278
Persons under 18 years	29 490	14 457	3 739	15 033	698	604	945	1 004	488
Related children under 18 years	29 327	14 390	3 739	14 937	698	604	945	1 004	488
Related children 5 to 17 years	21 119	10 440	2 538	10 679	506	395	658	680	299
Persons 65 years and over	15 325	8 080	2 136	7 245	281	296	523	501	535
Persons 75 years and over	6 041	3 313	1 000	2 728	115	110	247	214	314
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	2 055	1 038	299	1 017	25	94	39	52	89
Percent below poverty level	6.6	6.5	8.1	6.7	3.9	18.3	3.9	5.0	17.9
Householder worked in 1989	1 270	659	214	611	13	69	35	44	53
With related children under 18 years	1 596	817	254	779	20	75	35	46	78
With related children under 5 years	872	445	160	427	13	29	23	40	55
Married-couple families	967	487	89	480	5	30	18	13	23
Householder worked in 1989	647	314	75	333	—	30	14	13	18
With related children under 18 years	635	324	56	311	—	17	14	13	12
With related children under 5 years	362	186	34	176	—	6	9	13	6
Female householder, no husband present	942	463	185	479	20	57	14	33	61
Householder worked in 1989	537	285	119	252	13	32	14	25	35
With related children under 18 years	843	421	179	422	20	51	14	33	61
With related children under 5 years	449	219	107	230	13	16	7	27	44
Unrelated individuals	3 549	1 809	569	1 740	37	120	148	91	173
Nonfamily householder	2 111	1 063	362	1 048	14	66	82	65	135
65 years and over	1 058	507	196	551	19	36	11	20	110
Persons	10 640	5 307	1 615	5 333	133	481	273	275	453
Percent below poverty level	9.4	9.2	11.0	9.6	5.3	23.5	7.0	6.9	19.9
Persons under 18 years	3 668	1 813	584	1 855	61	201	57	114	151
Related children under 18 years	3 511	1 746	584	1 765	61	201	57	114	151
Related children 5 to 17 years	2 214	1 067	292	1 147	32	131	19	36	74
Persons 65 years and over	1 436	658	239	778	29	42	20	26	122
Persons 75 years and over	759	363	119	396	17	13	6	12	71
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	3 815	1 992	598	1 823	34	191	130	92	151
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	15 802	7 741	2 238	8 061	237	546	465	402	588
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	32 097	15 418	4 430	16 679	565	997	881	881	1 106

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Warren County									
	Tract 706	Tract 707	Tract 708	Tract 709	Tract 710	Tract 720	Tract 730	Tract 735.98	Tract 740	Tract 750
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	1 977	3 164	2 177	1 009	1 101	1 323	1 604	643	858	1 160
Less than \$5,000	73	54	39	6	104	50	66	21	30	31
\$5,000 to \$9,999	149	203	133	50	86	114	160	69	104	111
\$10,000 to \$14,999	52	268	234	30	129	152	148	72	112	140
\$15,000 to \$24,999	273	457	370	47	266	243	403	177	198	240
\$25,000 to \$34,999	326	580	509	107	196	215	337	129	198	296
\$35,000 to \$49,999	467	604	494	267	164	205	279	115	130	232
\$50,000 to \$74,999	291	570	261	285	99	193	162	49	92	176
\$75,000 to \$99,999	175	264	99	151	22	110	35	5	24	142
\$100,000 or more	171	164	38	66	35	41	14	6	13	17
Median (dollars)	39 701	35 394	30 871	49 688	23 802	29 187	25 613	23 878	24 279	25 089
Mean (dollars)	51 768	44 097	35 654	56 540	31 656	37 127	29 339	27 208	31 712	30 004
Families	1 493	2 238	1 655	917	814	841	1 145	468	630	854
Median income (dollars)	42 298	41 217	34 632	51 221	27 813	37 528	29 267	25 938	28 015	30 781
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 967	2 810	2 237	1 187	1 014	1 257	1 496	639	851	1 366
Median income (dollars)	25 873	27 043	19 217	30 696	17 380	20 412	16 826	16 342	16 168	14 929
Percent year-round full-time workers	53.5	54.8	57.3	66.9	42.4	44.8	54.7	48.5	42.0	37.3
Median income (dollars)	32 924	35 368	26 307	35 735	26 289	30 636	21 228	21 094	21 625	24 492
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 729	3 019	2 228	1 083	961	1 099	1 502	554	795	1 207
Median income (dollars)	10 503	11 764	9 592	10 210	7 153	9 819	9 173	8 156	7 706	7 771
Percent year-round full-time workers	25.7	30.2	34.6	34.6	26.2	28.9	28.5	23.8	23.8	17.4
Median income (dollars)	20 133	20 858	16 095	20 846	15 068	18 893	15 089	15 000	16 917	15 732
Per capita income (dollars)	19 759	17 491	12 769	16 968	12 583	15 402	11 293	10 238	11 603	10 500
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 977	3 164	2 177	1 009	1 101	1 323	1 604	643	858	1 160
With earnings	1 616	2 389	1 849	970	773	1 090	1 294	492	665	939
Mean earnings (dollars)	50 179	45 086	35 752	54 594	34 831	35 061	28 028	26 683	32 167	27 281
With Social Security income	573	1 007	557	144	384	410	472	195	298	444
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 053	8 321	7 979	8 408	8 273	8 043	7 490	7 973	7 520	7 718
With public assistance income	28	155	97	16	73	39	70	36	36	74
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 660	3 623	4 021	3 322	6 359	3 762	2 681	3 590	3 963	3 776
With retirement income	432	667	347	89	240	268	343	143	225	235
Mean retirement income (dollars)	10 627	11 759	5 709	5 595	6 519	9 064	7 999	9 821	5 900	9 348
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	58 420	50 342	39 753	58 140	37 819	45 502	32 917	29 678	36 722	34 098
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	50 165	50 678	37 987	60 476	33 114	48 200	32 705	30 834	33 841	29 470
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	64 871	50 049	41 726	54 459	41 476	43 361	32 116	28 770	39 118	37 520
Married-couple families (dollars)	62 122	54 696	43 111	59 608	41 894	49 513	36 149	30 733	38 303	36 635
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	56 680	58 169	41 774	62 859	37 994	54 221	37 507	32 493	36 283	32 820
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	66 144	51 796	44 669	54 647	44 605	45 915	34 960	29 344	39 952	39 192
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	25 288	25 428	18 475	31 395	13 780	18 691	21 539	22 402	20 482	19 390
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 661	16 872	15 257	24 087	14 030	14 180	17 646	21 877	15 957	15 930
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 832	34 182	22 045	49 057	13 447	23 811	26 082	22 550	25 574	29 773
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	1 493	2 238	1 655	917	814	841	1 145	468	630	854
Householder worked in 1989	1 247	1 699	1 402	847	557	682	916	346	454	716
With related children under 18 years	670	1 078	905	574	370	385	575	221	295	379
With related children under 5 years	240	412	366	231	120	158	170	77	114	150
Married-couple families	1 273	1 879	1 384	869	673	718	872	399	554	725
Householder worked in 1989	1 078	1 442	1 198	805	498	582	691	299	413	603
With related children under 18 years	556	868	762	532	283	311	407	185	251	307
With related children under 5 years	204	343	336	224	115	136	135	63	104	129
Female householder, no husband present	159	263	154	41	98	79	195	41	51	96
Householder worked in 1989	116	188	87	35	37	79	153	20	27	80
With related children under 18 years	79	152	96	35	63	43	118	14	29	72
With related children under 5 years	28	59	18	7	5	14	22	5	8	21
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	656	1 134	725	128	372	622	659	243	299	414
Nonfamily householder	484	926	522	92	287	482	459	175	228	306
65 years and over	234	477	181	24	137	169	200	67	107	174
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	5 082	7 978	6 060	3 331	2 784	3 184	4 094	1 695	2 279	2 972
Persons under 18 years	1 183	1 953	1 564	1 078	629	673	1 021	455	578	736
Related children under 18 years	1 174	1 953	1 559	1 078	610	663	1 006	451	578	736
Related children 5 to 17 years	886	1 507	1 109	816	481	471	734	343	429	514
Persons 65 years and over	725	1 265	630	160	386	542	534	225	343	486
Persons 75 years and over	263	544	208	66	138	223	201	98	148	192
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	62	99	52	19	110	61	78	38	49	88
Percent below poverty level	4.2	4.4	3.1	2.1	13.5	7.3	6.8	8.1	7.8	10.3
Householder worked in 1989	42	58	22	5	33	33	73	19	32	80
With related children under 18 years	25	83	52	5	78	50	67	23	35	68
With related children under 5 years	42	57	34	—	11	27	42	14	18	20
Married-couple families	30	43	29	14	55	29	38	30	33	54
Householder worked in 1989	10	27	—	—	25	12	33	16	24	46
With related children under 18 years	10	27	—	—	36	20	38	16	21	44
With related children under 5 years	10	15	22	—	11	13	29	9	12	8
Female householder, no husband present	32	39	23	5	41	30	28	7	14	24
Householder worked in 1989	32	21	—	—	8	19	28	2	6	24
With related children under 18 years	32	39	23	5	28	28	17	6	12	24
With related children under 5 years	15	32	12	—	—	14	6	5	4	12
Unrelated individuals	114	188	170	29	143	88	212	43	52	100
Nonfamily householder	56	146	78	12	102	42	106	27	30	49
65 years and over	9	85	23	6	43	22	55	5	15	17
Persons	280	494	367	73	475	305	494	182	245	387
Percent below poverty level	5.5	6.2	6.1	2.2	17.1	9.6	12.1	10.7	10.8	13.0
Persons under 18 years	79	157	120	5	155	122	154	65	107	120
Related children under 18 years	70	157	115	5	136	112	139	61	107	120
Related children 5 to 17 years	46	75	61	5	123	77	77	36	82	99
Persons 65 years and over	9	116	23	6	58	27	64	19	31	17
Persons 75 years and over	9	88	—	—	31	8	51	9	9	17
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	128	128	174	28	261	127	191	60	63	94
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	428	743	591	106	555	481	782	294	425	552
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	969	1 576	1 369	240	823	809	1 503	692	869	1 000

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Warren County—Con.			Washington County						
	Troct 760	Troct 770	Troct 780	Troct 801	Troct 802	Troct 803	Troct 810	Troct 815	Troct 820	Troct 840
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	471	313	728	2 006	968	1 489	1 134	376	1 956	2 086
Less than \$5,000	5	30	17	125	7	43	46	16	158	43
\$5,000 to \$9,999	34	34	67	292	94	105	113	36	256	204
\$10,000 to \$14,999	62	44	49	220	106	89	98	35	167	233
\$15,000 to \$24,999	107	65	102	378	173	295	118	94	389	462
\$25,000 to \$34,999	125	46	165	381	198	296	214	87	407	347
\$35,000 to \$49,999	72	54	154	357	170	317	303	55	314	440
\$50,000 to \$74,999	42	29	112	227	188	229	174	36	201	247
\$75,000 to \$99,999	12	6	34	19	32	76	19	8	54	73
\$100,000 or more	12	5	28	7	—	39	49	9	10	37
Median (dollars)	27 083	20 938	32 750	24 348	30 464	32 379	34 247	25 729	25 157	26 942
Mean (dollars)	30 860	27 461	42 215	27 299	33 090	38 374	38 271	31 898	28 169	32 927
Families	366	212	537	1 277	720	1 150	912	282	1 472	1 542
Median income (dollars)	28 700	27 083	35 469	30 483	33 581	35 482	37 551	29 821	29 485	32 287
Males 15 years and over, with income	480	271	726	1 723	900	1 527	2 441	377	1 837	2 053
Median income (dollars)	17 703	16 250	21 596	17 006	20 365	21 921	8 591	16 830	16 965	18 061
Percent year-round full-time workers	51.0	35.4	45.3	44.6	52.4	52.3	37.4	49.9	48.6	47.8
Median income (dollars)	21 510	26 500	26 728	26 308	29 688	27 799	26 901	26 250	26 571	26 831
Females 15 years and over, with income	381	265	677	1 877	891	1 373	1 029	299	1 670	2 151
Median income (dollars)	8 281	8 424	10 520	9 404	11 614	10 371	9 051	7 772	7 344	8 975
Percent year-round full-time workers	29.7	22.3	29.4	29.0	39.2	33.6	32.1	28.4	22.2	29.3
Median income (dollars)	16 161	14 464	17 557	15 812	17 228	16 719	19 783	18 750	16 836	16 224
Per capita income (dollars)	11 610	11 977	16 479	10 753	12 482	13 437	16 736	11 573	10 541	11 844
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	471	313	728	2 006	968	1 489	1 134	376	1 956	2 086
With earnings	368	181	599	1 501	766	1 209	927	295	1 415	1 674
Mean earnings (dollars)	29 893	27 305	38 911	27 964	34 165	38 456	38 415	31 125	30 679	31 363
With Social Security income	148	156	200	725	284	409	288	116	661	664
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 426	8 157	8 144	7 660	8 527	7 681	7 530	7 612	8 616	7 929
With public assistance income	16	22	48	169	25	94	53	18	186	112
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 452	2 518	3 013	4 849	5 030	2 781	2 179	4 818	4 931	3 518
With retirement income	103	92	129	434	230	286	190	83	297	488
Mean retirement income (dollars)	9 531	10 932	12 961	5 896	6 857	5 559	8 488	7 435	5 003	6 890
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	32 904	31 270	44 273	33 704	36 720	43 479	42 034	36 230	32 763	37 533
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 284	27 301	40 390	31 205	39 956	44 774	41 488	34 939	31 744	35 779
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 279	33 580	46 907	36 191	33 904	42 114	42 600	37 806	33 633	39 251
Married-couple families (dollars)	34 052	33 665	46 893	38 251	39 332	43 417	44 844	38 376	36 178	41 995
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 416	30 537	43 381	37 543	43 753	45 923	44 308	36 363	37 731	40 409
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 387	35 285	49 326	38 990	35 239	40 523	45 448	41 020	34 982	43 612
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	22 174	17 644	29 544	18 961	25 863	26 187	25 388	19 840	18 112	16 733
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	17 040	8 987	21 268	12 210	19 752	14 889	16 574	19 717	10 177	13 115
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	25 351	21 972	35 196	26 625	30 637	32 168	30 754	19 938	30 510	19 905
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	366	212	537	1 277	720	1 150	912	282	1 472	1 542
Householder worked in 1989	267	117	413	959	566	1 002	747	216	1 124	1 204
With related children under 18 years	182	79	236	687	367	613	481	156	725	819
With related children under 5 years	78	42	77	310	163	236	203	64	304	355
Married-couple families	315	170	457	936	572	1 060	771	236	1 175	1 238
Householder worked in 1989	234	92	362	749	454	927	656	179	932	1 006
With related children under 18 years	72	59	198	491	300	573	416	135	542	654
With related children under 5 years	72	28	62	221	145	214	178	58	240	281
Female householder, no husband present	34	27	69	284	114	52	111	27	205	244
Householder worked in 1989	20	14	44	185	95	37	84	20	116	146
With related children under 18 years	15	9	35	181	50	27	49	12	141	133
With related children under 5 years	4	5	13	81	18	18	25	3	53	66
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	149	123	264	981	326	452	309	124	636	701
Nonfamily householder	105	101	191	729	248	339	222	94	484	544
65 years and over	28	57	53	340	137	170	103	50	312	273
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 254	714	1 819	5 071	2 544	4 178	3 366	1 036	5 157	5 674
Persons under 18 years	337	135	376	1 317	644	1 116	945	283	1 346	1 570
Related children under 18 years	237	132	374	1 312	637	1 110	927	283	1 323	1 567
Related children 5 to 17 years	341	86	285	882	463	825	637	215	943	1 114
Persons 65 years and over	173	191	284	753	315	473	381	144	737	738
Persons 75 years and over	65	59	108	278	105	156	129	56	249	310
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	21	28	34	93	40	17	75	31	150	111
Percent below poverty level	5.7	13.2	6.3	7.3	5.6	1.5	8.2	11.0	10.2	7.2
Householder worked in 1989	15	11	22	52	33	—	15	24	87	78
With related children under 18 years	21	17	22	85	26	6	30	25	129	85
With related children under 5 years	15	11	11	51	26	6	20	16	70	49
Married-couple families	12	16	15	15	33	11	33	26	58	40
Householder worked in 1989	10	4	10	7	26	—	6	19	51	40
With related children under 18 years	12	8	7	7	19	—	10	20	45	28
With related children under 5 years	11	6	6	—	19	—	6	13	31	18
Female householder, no husband present	6	10	19	78	7	6	28	3	90	63
Householder worked in 1989	4	5	12	45	7	—	9	3	36	38
With related children under 18 years	6	7	15	78	7	6	14	3	82	49
With related children under 5 years	2	5	5	51	7	6	14	3	37	31
Unrelated individuals	30	37	34	267	52	116	99	31	210	135
Nonfamily householder	12	23	18	181	19	99	71	17	144	75
65 years and over	2	21	8	99	7	54	38	8	84	53
Persons	121	125	144	551	187	167	323	142	735	493
Percent below poverty level	9.6	17.5	7.9	10.9	7.4	4.0	9.6	13.7	14.3	8.7
Persons under 18 years	54	40	51	169	54	23	59	48	300	182
Related children under 18 years	54	37	49	164	47	23	41	48	277	179
Related children 5 to 17 years	32	23	39	96	13	15	17	31	174	121
Persons 65 years and over	4	29	16	106	32	54	96	8	84	79
Persons 75 years and over	2	10	10	74	14	34	40	4	31	44
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	41	56	43	193	28	86	86	38	286	65
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	176	155	215	930	269	305	410	167	993	847
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	406	307	425	1 925	546	877	832	326	1 816	1 672

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Washington County—Con.									
	Tract 850	Tract 860	Tract 870	Tract 880	Tract 890	Tract 900	Tract 910	Tract 920	Tract 930	Tract 940
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	673	522	1 007	2 185	1 706	1 003	593	1 200	677	734
Less than \$5,000	31	23	34	83	40	22	16	41	29	21
\$5,000 to \$9,999	33	55	79	187	113	107	39	129	69	52
\$10,000 to \$14,999	48	54	101	263	185	103	69	146	64	60
\$15,000 to \$24,999	135	122	213	411	316	199	143	205	127	139
\$25,000 to \$34,999	140	109	178	486	328	241	105	245	123	106
\$35,000 to \$49,999	165	88	184	485	413	189	137	272	119	185
\$50,000 to \$74,999	85	54	185	249	221	95	58	126	98	118
\$75,000 to \$99,999	32	17	23	16	63	36	14	26	24	28
\$100,000 or more	4	—	10	5	27	11	12	10	24	25
Median (dollars)	31 250	26 591	29 246	28 402	31 333	27 448	27 169	26 653	28 150	33 981
Mean (dollars)	34 672	29 398	33 753	29 514	34 510	31 233	31 512	30 374	36 231	37 871
Families	543	412	806	1 619	1 275	743	423	887	482	582
Median income (dollars)	33 105	30 333	32 849	30 766	35 996	31 139	30 880	31 305	34 853	37 222
Males 15 years and over, with income	693	549	1 104	2 090	1 597	952	573	1 131	673	791
Median income (dollars)	19 393	17 243	18 143	18 689	21 040	17 474	18 911	19 375	18 854	19 521
Percent year-round full-time workers	58.6	49.4	52.1	50.5	54.5	49.5	50.3	55.3	51.0	54.0
Median income (dollars)	24 667	22 583	23 934	26 616	25 229	24 414	21 964	25 042	25 208	24 750
Females 15 years and over, with income	663	436	1 014	2 217	1 595	936	520	1 098	659	704
Median income (dollars)	10 462	9 490	9 103	9 450	9 677	9 425	10 000	9 725	9 339	10 368
Percent year-round full-time workers	38.9	28.4	32.5	28.8	32.9	26.4	29.4	28.8	26.1	30.0
Median income (dollars)	15 898	19 167	14 470	18 884	18 782	16 659	14 688	16 623	14 881	18 073
Per capita income (dollars)	11 851	9 998	11 303	10 639	12 789	11 911	11 887	11 576	12 899	12 692
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	673	522	1 007	2 185	1 706	1 003	593	1 200	677	734
With earnings	581	419	821	1 766	1 391	820	476	924	526	630
Mean earnings (dollars)	33 929	28 708	32 489	28 841	34 469	29 713	29 135	31 344	35 007	35 882
With Social Security income	151	153	277	650	467	373	177	400	245	221
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 717	7 939	8 211	8 180	8 084	6 707	7 736	7 365	8 083	7 974
With public assistance income	38	21	35	73	73	24	24	59	41	26
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 137	4 039	3 979	2 133	5 442	3 858	2 991	2 758	5 089	4 221
With retirement income	117	78	178	517	281	138	138	256	150	132
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 337	7 141	7 975	6 448	5 871	8 503	9 041	7 019	6 447	5 818
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	35 974	32 602	36 651	32 006	39 069	34 970	34 993	34 843	42 554	41 138
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 025	31 096	33 776	30 559	39 668	35 038	32 094	34 125	42 920	39 193
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 905	34 167	39 442	33 671	38 496	34 920	37 694	35 478	42 188	42 916
Married-couple families (dollars)	37 704	34 906	38 387	35 647	42 227	36 893	37 348	36 969	44 631	44 113
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 635	35 106	34 970	35 337	43 278	38 762	35 035	37 037	46 155	42 803
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 516	34 734	41 745	35 975	41 158	35 657	39 450	36 910	43 086	45 261
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	21 042	23 328	24 350	19 169	20 075	22 135	22 178	22 377	23 539	23 039
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	15 664	18 795	26 066	14 822	14 909	17 986	16 294	18 447	13 733	18 664
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 031	29 559	21 570	25 690	24 140	27 707	27 492	25 930	31 280	27 268
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	543	412	806	1 619	1 275	743	423	887	482	582
Householder worked in 1989	454	318	649	1 203	1 056	582	350	714	388	495
With related children under 18 years	319	219	425	946	663	350	221	460	262	296
With related children under 5 years	130	83	190	378	265	158	99	193	103	122
Married-couple families	485	342	698	1 230	1 073	628	355	715	425	499
Householder worked in 1989	414	261	575	947	928	490	298	563	341	429
With related children under 18 years	277	167	374	661	553	279	176	352	230	241
With related children under 5 years	115	62	179	250	239	121	77	163	88	103
Female householder, no husband present	40	38	55	310	134	82	59	99	34	59
Householder worked in 1989	28	25	33	190	81	61	45	85	24	47
With related children under 18 years	28	22	34	236	81	51	36	67	20	39
With related children under 5 years	11	5	2	107	17	29	17	9	12	17
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	196	171	263	874	563	365	237	423	256	228
Nonfamily householder	130	110	201	566	431	260	170	313	195	152
65 years and over	44	49	74	217	170	165	79	170	119	56
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 982	1 524	2 975	6 106	4 539	2 591	1 570	3 172	1 878	2 160
Persons under 18 years	593	444	819	1 712	1 215	648	437	828	526	590
Related children under 18 years	591	442	817	1 706	1 214	648	429	822	524	585
Related children 5 to 17 years	425	312	578	1 235	881	448	303	597	393	428
Persons 65 years and over	164	167	369	739	601	440	212	431	317	264
Persons 75 years and over	73	75	99	290	239	172	84	179	147	87
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	25	46	51	118	74	42	22	57	23	42
Percent below poverty level	4.6	11.2	6.3	7.3	5.8	5.7	5.2	6.4	4.8	7.2
Householder worked in 1989	12	29	24	84	48	16	16	43	21	29
With related children under 18 years	16	40	23	97	72	31	16	50	20	28
With related children under 5 years	8	13	11	52	35	9	11	23	11	16
Married-couple families	17	27	38	46	35	29	12	20	16	24
Householder worked in 1989	12	16	24	40	33	9	10	9	15	16
With related children under 18 years	8	21	15	33	33	18	8	15	15	16
With related children under 5 years	—	9	11	25	15	—	3	9	7	10
Female householder, no husband present	6	12	13	72	31	13	10	29	4	14
Householder worked in 1989	—	6	—	44	10	7	6	26	3	12
With related children under 18 years	6	12	8	64	31	13	8	27	4	10
With related children under 5 years	6	1	—	27	15	9	8	6	3	6
Unrelated individuals	41	62	39	247	107	53	56	108	70	47
Nonfamily householder	21	31	18	109	79	36	30	57	40	21
65 years and over	10	13	9	38	47	22	13	23	20	13
Persons	113	237	238	660	405	187	144	349	179	223
Percent below poverty level	5.7	15.6	8.0	10.8	8.9	7.2	9.2	11.0	9.5	10.3
Persons under 18 years	30	93	84	228	184	60	55	131	65	90
Related children under 18 years	28	91	82	222	183	60	47	125	63	85
Related children 5 to 17 years	14	69	60	143	127	43	30	85	46	63
Persons 65 years and over	17	14	32	59	55	40	17	31	24	30
Persons 75 years and over	6	4	11	26	47	13	7	12	10	19
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	72	102	71	271	145	74	37	153	62	54
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	221	274	392	1 106	511	279	237	540	244	336
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	527	589	945	1 903	1 168	768	528	1 041	566	650

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Glens Falls, NY MSA		Washington County	Washington County
		Warren County		Troct 810
PLACE OF BIRTH				
All persons	114 993	58 328	56 665	4 137
Native	112 700	56 927	55 773	3 995
Foreign born	2 293	1 401	892	142
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH				
Linguistically isolated households	301	164	137	7
Persons 5 years and over	106 796	54 402	52 394	3 845
Speak a language other than English	4 219	2 033	2 186	382
Do not speak English "very well"	1 121	522	599	148
In linguistically isolated households	469	228	241	15
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL				
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	27 771	14 207	13 564	1 043
Preprimary school	2 480	1 256	1 224	95
Public school	1 674	751	923	74
Elementary or high school	20 061	9 935	10 126	635
Public school	19 353	9 472	9 881	622
College	5 230	3 016	2 214	313
Public college	3 607	1 940	1 667	115
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				
Persons 25 years and over	74 057	37 992	36 065	2 699
Less than 9th grade	6 233	2 736	3 497	240
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	11 144	5 512	5 632	389
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	27 153	12 584	14 569	1 049
Some college, no degree	11 964	6 571	5 393	584
Associate degree	5 860	3 237	2 623	233
Bachelor's degree	7 137	4 578	2 559	161
Graduate or professional degree	4 566	2 774	1 792	43
Percent high school graduate or higher	76.5	78.3	74.7	76.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	15.8	19.4	12.1	7.6
FERTILITY				
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 301	1 232	1 375	1 351
RESIDENCE IN 1985				
Persons 5 years and over	106 796	54 402	52 394	3 845
Same house	63 062	30 486	32 576	2 293
Different house in United States	43 322	23 580	19 742	1 552
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	6 108	5 049	1 059	76
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	20 072	8 977	11 095	598
Different MSA/PMSA	13 627	8 009	5 618	738
Not in an MSA/PMSA	3 515	1 545	1 970	140
Abroad	412	336	76	-
JOURNEY TO WORK				
Workers 16 years and over	51 350	26 505	24 845	1 531
Car, truck, or van	46 079	23 923	22 156	1 383
Drove alone	39 264	20 821	18 443	1 136
Carpooled	6 815	3 102	3 713	247
Public transportation	539	304	235	37
Other means	2 823	1 552	1 271	32
Worked at home	1 909	726	1 183	79
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.5	18.5	20.7	21.6
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	42 396	22 672	19 724	1 386
Central city	11 956	8 377	3 579	319
Outside central city	30 440	14 295	16 145	1 067
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	8 954	3 833	5 121	145
LABOR FORCE STATUS				
Persons 16 years and over	88 726	45 512	43 214	3 289
In labor force	56 387	29 109	27 278	1 646
Employed	52 348	27 011	25 337	1 550
Unemployed	3 921	2 033	1 888	96
Percent of civilian labor force	7.0	7.0	6.9	5.8
Females 16 years and over	46 151	24 051	22 100	1 290
Employed	23 710	12 217	11 493	679
Unemployed	1 634	853	781	34
With own children under 6 years	7 145	3 501	3 644	233
In labor force	4 620	2 210	2 410	128
With own children 6 to 17 years only	7 760	3 987	3 773	250
In labor force	6 113	3 204	2 909	183
Persons 16 to 19 years	6 722	3 479	3 243	253
Not enrolled in school	1 477	704	773	83
Unemployed or not in labor force	555	252	303	25
Not high school graduate	706	334	372	32
Employed	314	149	165	7
Unemployed	166	78	88	5
Not in labor force	226	107	119	20
WORK STATUS IN 1989				
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	62 837	32 788	30 049	2 135
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	48 336	25 053	23 283	1 508
50 to 52 weeks	33 236	17 361	15 875	1 066
DISABILITY				
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	71 505	36 941	34 564	2 139
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 318	1 195	1 123	64
With a mobility limitation	1 282	639	643	54
In labor force	260	109	151	31
With a self-care limitation	1 594	851	743	24
With a work disability	6 077	2 939	3 138	164
In labor force	2 454	1 169	1 285	70
Prevented from working	3 004	1 497	1 507	81
No work disability	65 428	34 002	31 426	1 975
In labor force	52 225	26 981	25 244	1 544
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	15 209	7 984	7 225	373
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 547	1 368	1 179	39
With a mobility limitation	2 097	1 128	969	35
With a self-care limitation	1 472	797	675	10

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Glens Falls, NY MSA		Washington County	
	Warren County		Washington County	Tract 810
OCCUPATION				
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	52 348	27 011	25 337	1 550
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations -----	5 441	3 547	1 894	120
Professional specialty occupations -----	6 604	3 810	2 794	168
Technicians and related support occupations -----	1 571	834	737	33
Sales occupations -----	5 204	3 140	2 064	128
Administrative support occupations, including clerical -----	7 477	4 012	3 465	262
Private household occupations -----	136	70	66	-
Protective service occupations -----	1 481	658	823	97
Service occupations, except protective and household -----	6 468	3 399	3 069	160
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations -----	1 700	304	1 396	66
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations -----	6 522	3 205	3 317	218
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors -----	4 765	1 821	2 944	153
Transportation and material moving occupations -----	2 378	1 076	1 302	49
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers -----	2 601	1 135	1 466	96
INCOME IN 1989				
Households -----	42 369	22 199	20 170	1 122
Less than \$5,000 -----	1 534	774	760	46
\$5,000 to \$9,999 -----	4 005	2 059	1 946	113
\$10,000 to \$14,999 -----	4 031	2 017	2 014	98
\$15,000 to \$24,999 -----	7 970	4 021	3 949	118
\$25,000 to \$34,999 -----	7 950	4 028	3 922	211
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	8 531	4 373	4 158	294
\$50,000 to \$74,999 -----	5 680	3 094	2 586	174
\$75,000 to \$99,999 -----	1 691	1 131	560	19
\$100,000 or more -----	977	702	275	49
Median (dollars) -----	29 719	30 517	28 708	34 144
Mean (dollars) -----	35 053	37 433	32 433	38 211
Families -----	30 625	15 622	15 003	900
Median income (dollars) -----	34 089	35 538	32 540	37 378
Per capita income (dollars) -----	13 009	14 357	11 622	10 622
INCOME TYPE IN 1989				
Households -----	42 369	22 199	20 170	1 122
With earnings -----	33 658	17 639	16 019	915
Mean earnings (dollars) -----	34 886	37 215	32 322	38 401
With Social Security income -----	13 021	6 794	6 227	279
Mean Social Security income (dollars) -----	7 928	7 956	7 897	7 735
With public assistance income -----	2 360	1 131	1 229	53
Mean public assistance income (dollars) -----	3 643	3 526	3 752	2 179
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE				
Families (dollars) -----	40 097	43 330	36 731	42 010
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	38 517	41 099	35 931	41 567
Married-couple families (dollars) -----	43 429	46 984	39 698	44 860
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	43 170	46 420	39 956	44 419
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) -----	22 096	23 639	20 517	25 388
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	16 166	17 328	14 925	16 574
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989				
All Income Levels in 1989				
Families -----	30 625	15 622	15 003	900
Householder worked in 1989 -----	24 484	12 543	11 941	735
With related children under 18 years -----	15 681	7 735	7 946	478
With related children under 5 years -----	6 393	3 050	3 343	203
Married-couple families -----	25 300	12 956	12 344	759
Householder worked in 1989 -----	20 648	10 575	10 073	644
With related children under 18 years -----	12 562	6 183	6 379	413
With related children under 5 years -----	5 231	2 506	2 725	178
Female householder, no husband present -----	3 886	1 965	1 921	111
Householder worked in 1989 -----	2 672	1 376	1 296	84
With related children under 18 years -----	2 359	1 169	1 190	49
With related children under 5 years -----	917	427	490	25
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined -----	15 728	8 671	7 057	309
Nonfamily householder -----	11 744	6 577	5 167	222
65 years and over -----	5 373	2 847	2 526	103
Persons for whom poverty status is determined -----	112 195	57 135	55 060	3 331
Persons under 18 years -----	29 050	14 217	14 833	937
Related children under 18 years -----	28 889	14 150	14 739	919
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	20 788	10 264	10 524	629
Persons 65 years and over -----	15 209	7 984	7 225	373
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level				
Families -----	1 994	1 006	988	75
Percent below poverty level -----	6.5	6.4	6.6	8.3
Householder worked in 1989 -----	1 247	652	595	15
With related children under 18 years -----	1 559	785	774	30
With related children under 5 years -----	854	427	427	20
Married-couple families -----	931	478	453	33
Householder worked in 1989 -----	626	307	319	6
With related children under 18 years -----	623	315	308	10
With related children under 5 years -----	353	177	176	6
Female householder, no husband present -----	917	440	477	28
Householder worked in 1989 -----	535	285	250	9
With related children under 18 years -----	818	398	420	14
With related children under 5 years -----	440	210	230	14
Unrelated individuals -----	3 496	1 772	1 724	99
Nonfamily householder -----	2 080	1 046	1 034	71
65 years and over -----	1 048	497	551	38
Persons -----	10 432	5 171	5 261	323
Percent below poverty level -----	9.3	9.1	9.6	9.7
Persons under 18 years -----	3 581	1 753	1 828	59
Related children under 18 years -----	3 426	1 686	1 740	41
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	2 161	1 030	1 131	17
Persons 65 years and over -----	1 426	648	778	96
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:				
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level -----	3 765	1 967	1 798	86
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level -----	15 505	7 577	7 928	410

Table 22. **Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Glens Falls, NY MSA	Washington County	Washington County
			Tract 810
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons -----	2 395	2 045	1 884
Native -----	2 104	1 764	1 616
Foreign born -----	291	281	268
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households -----	7	—	—
Persons 5 years and over -----	2 325	2 024	1 884
Speak a language other than English -----	377	362	356
Do not speak English "very well" -----	226	219	217
In linguistically isolated households -----	7	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school -----	759	704	662
Preprimary school -----	9	2	—
Public school -----	9	2	—
Elementary or high school -----	382	339	299
Public school -----	352	309	269
College -----	368	363	363
Public college -----	236	236	236
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over -----	1 752	1 535	1 439
Less than 9th grade -----	167	157	154
9th to 12th grade, no diploma -----	489	449	421
High school graduate (includes equivalency) -----	492	441	426
Some college, no degree -----	509	424	392
Associate degree -----	58	40	37
Bachelor's degree -----	8	1	—
Graduate or professional degree -----	29	23	9
Percent high school graduate or higher -----	62.6	60.5	60.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher -----	2.1	1.6	.6
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years -----	933	771	—
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over -----	2 325	2 024	1 884
Some house -----	955	795	740
Different house in United States -----	1 301	1 165	1 084
Central city of this MSA/PMSA -----	79	30	8
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA -----	22	22	—
Different MSA/PMSA -----	1 130	1 068	1 043
Not in on MSA/PMSA -----	70	45	33
Abroad -----	69	64	60
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over -----	223	88	12
Car, truck, or van -----	203	75	12
Drove alone -----	148	59	12
Carpooled -----	55	16	—
Public transportation -----	1	1	—
Other means -----	13	6	—
Worked at home -----	6	6	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes) -----	16.7	22.3	10.8
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence -----	199	67	9
Central city -----	59	—	—
Outside central city -----	140	67	9
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence -----	24	21	3
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over -----	2 233	1 974	1 876
In labor force -----	277	90	12
Employed -----	231	88	12
Unemployed -----	44	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force -----	16.0	—	—
Females 16 years and over -----	169	49	15
Employed -----	96	28	—
Unemployed -----	11	—	—
With own children under 6 years -----	33	7	—
In labor force -----	33	7	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only -----	25	4	—
In labor force -----	12	2	—
Persons 16 to 19 years -----	50	37	35
Not enrolled in school -----	28	28	28
Unemployed or not in labor force -----	28	28	28
Not high school graduate -----	28	28	28
Employed -----	—	—	—
Unemployed -----	—	—	—
Not in labor force -----	28	28	28
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 -----	977	802	728
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week -----	768	638	579
50 to 52 weeks -----	331	264	225
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years -----	297	110	19
With a mobility or self-care limitation -----	23	16	—
With a mobility limitation -----	2	2	—
In labor force -----	2	2	—
With a self-care limitation -----	21	14	—
With a work disability -----	5	5	—
In labor force -----	2	2	—
Prevented from working -----	3	3	—
No work disability -----	292	105	19
In labor force -----	251	86	12
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over -----	85	13	8
With a mobility or self-care limitation -----	6	—	—
With a mobility limitation -----	6	—	—
With a self-care limitation -----	—	—	—

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Glens Falls, NY MSA	Washington County	Washington County
			Tract 810
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	231	88	12
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations -----	14	4	3
Professional specialty occupations -----	22	19	9
Technicians and related support occupations -----	—	—	—
Sales occupations -----	17	1	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical -----	19	4	—
Private household occupations -----	—	—	—
Protective service occupations -----	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household -----	47	8	—
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations -----	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations -----	49	16	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors -----	8	8	—
Transportation and material moving occupations -----	44	26	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers -----	11	2	—
INCOME IN 1989			
Households -----	198	70	12
Less than \$5,000 -----	3	—	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999 -----	60	12	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999 -----	31	20	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999 -----	28	6	—
\$25,000 to \$34,999 -----	23	15	3
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	34	13	9
\$50,000 to \$74,999 -----	17	2	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999 -----	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more -----	2	2	—
Median (dollars) -----	16 786	20 625	48 333
Mean (dollars) -----	23 274	25 499	43 828
Families -----	153	65	12
Median income (dollars) -----	20 625	18 125	48 333
Per capita income (dollars) -----	27 952	31 244	33 143
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households -----	198	70	12
With earnings -----	141	58	12
Mean earnings (dollars) -----	23 555	23 729	39 470
With Social Security income -----	98	27	9
Mean Social Security income (dollars) -----	5 997	7 100	1 179
With public assistance income -----	30	3	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars) -----	5 856	5 000	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars) -----	25 441	23 332	43 828
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	20 404	23 842	29 350
Married-couple families (dollars) -----	30 170	23 219	43 828
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	31 790	23 622	29 350
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) -----	11 954	25 050	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	10 022	25 050	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels In 1989			
Families -----	153	65	12
Householder worked in 1989 -----	102	51	12
With related children under 18 years -----	66	27	3
With related children under 5 years -----	25	7	—
Married-couple families -----	94	61	12
Householder worked in 1989 -----	71	47	12
With related children under 18 years -----	32	23	3
With related children under 5 years -----	9	7	—
Female householder, no husband present -----	45	4	—
Householder worked in 1989 -----	17	4	—
With related children under 18 years -----	34	4	—
With related children under 5 years -----	16	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined -----	105	28	—
Nonfamily householder -----	45	5	—
65 years and over -----	24	2	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined -----	503	190	35
Persons under 18 years -----	134	67	8
Related children under 18 years -----	134	67	8
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	93	50	8
Persons 65 years and over -----	85	13	8
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families -----	46	23	—
Percent below poverty level -----	30.1	35.4	—
Householder worked in 1989 -----	14	14	—
With related children under 18 years -----	26	3	—
With related children under 5 years -----	9	—	—
Married-couple families -----	21	21	—
Householder worked in 1989 -----	12	12	—
With related children under 18 years -----	1	1	—
With related children under 5 years -----	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present -----	25	2	—
Householder worked in 1989 -----	2	2	—
With related children under 18 years -----	25	2	—
With related children under 5 years -----	9	—	—
Unrelated individuals -----	21	—	—
Nonfamily householder -----	10	—	—
65 years and over -----	10	—	—
Persons -----	103	38	—
Percent below poverty level -----	20.5	20.0	—
Persons under 18 years -----	29	15	—
Related children under 18 years -----	29	15	—
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	20	6	—
Persons 65 years and over -----	10	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level -----	25	9	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level -----	132	50	—

Table 24. **Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 25. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Glens Falls, NY MSA
PLACE OF BIRTH	
All persons	488
Native	204
Foreign born	284
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH	
Linguistically isolated households	6
Persons 5 years and over	461
Speak a language other than English	255
Do not speak English "very well"	104
In linguistically isolated households	12
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL	
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	190
Preprimary school	6
Public school	-
Elementary or high school	161
Public school	121
College	23
Public college	18
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	
Persons 25 years and over	267
Less than 9th grade	24
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	16
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	67
Some college, no degree	24
Associate degree	5
Bachelor's degree	49
Graduate or professional degree	82
Percent high school graduate or higher	85.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	49.1
FERTILITY	
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 097
RESIDENCE IN 1985	
Persons 5 years and over	461
Same house	215
Different house in United States	187
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	23
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	41
Different MSA/PMSA	113
Not in an MSA/PMSA	10
Abroad	59
JOURNEY TO WORK	
Workers 16 years and over	197
Car, truck, or van	194
Drove alone	156
Carpooled	38
Public transportation	-
Other means	3
Worked at home	-
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.1
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	167
Central city	84
Outside central city	83
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	30
LABOR FORCE STATUS	
Persons 16 years and over	332
In labor force	208
Employed	197
Unemployed	11
Percent of civilian labor force	5.3
Females 16 years and over	161
Employed	74
Unemployed	-
With own children under 6 years	22
In labor force	13
With own children 6 to 17 years only	63
In labor force	31
Persons 16 to 19 years	49
Not enrolled in school	-
Unemployed or not in labor force	-
Not high school graduate	-
Employed	-
Unemployed	-
Not in labor force	-
WORK STATUS IN 1989	
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	239
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	194
50 to 52 weeks	136
DISABILITY	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	325
With a mobility or self-care limitation	23
With a mobility limitation	12
In labor force	-
With a self-care limitation	11
With a work disability	6
In labor force	3
Prevented from working	3
No work disability	319
In labor force	205
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	7
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2
With a mobility limitation	2
With a self-care limitation	-

Table 27. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Glens Falls, NY MSA
OCCUPATION	
Employed persons 16 years and over	197
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	34
Professional specialty occupations	49
Technicians and related support occupations	8
Sales occupations	24
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	9
Private household occupations	—
Protective service occupations	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	48
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	12
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	10
Transportation and material moving occupations	3
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—
INCOME IN 1989	
Households	134
Less than \$5,000	1
\$5,000 to \$9,999	7
\$10,000 to \$14,999	8
\$15,000 to \$24,999	11
\$25,000 to \$34,999	19
\$35,000 to \$49,999	32
\$50,000 to \$74,999	19
\$75,000 to \$99,999	6
\$100,000 or more	31
Median (dollars)	45 714
Mean (dollars)	79 811
Families	109
Median income (dollars)	46 250
Per capita income (dollars)	22 526
INCOME TYPE IN 1989	
Households	134
With earnings	131
Mean earnings (dollars)	78 280
With Social Security income	2
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 680
With public assistance income	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE	
Families (dollars)	74 553
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	64 865
Married-couple families (dollars)	80 045
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	69 505
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	19 955
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	19 500
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989	
All Income Levels In 1989	
Families	109
Householder worked in 1989	106
With related children under 18 years	84
With related children under 5 years	21
Married-couple families	96
Householder worked in 1989	95
With related children under 18 years	73
With related children under 5 years	19
Female householder, no husband present	11
Householder worked in 1989	9
With related children under 18 years	9
With related children under 5 years	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	30
Nonfamily householder	25
65 years and over	2
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	483
Persons under 18 years	189
Related children under 18 years	187
Related children 5 to 17 years	160
Persons 65 years and over	7
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level	
Families	1
Percent below poverty level .....	.9
Householder worked in 1989	—
With related children under 18 years	—
With related children under 5 years	—
Married-couple families	1
Householder worked in 1989	—
With related children under 18 years	—
With related children under 5 years	—
Female householder, no husband present	—
Householder worked in 1989	—
With related children under 18 years	—
With related children under 5 years	—
Unrelated individuals	2
Nonfamily householder	—
65 years and over	—
Persons	5
Percent below poverty level	1.0
Persons under 18 years	4
Related children under 18 years	2
Related children 5 to 17 years	2
Persons 65 years and over	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:	
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	1
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	48

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Glens Falls, NY MSA	Washington County	Washington County
			Tract 810
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	1 684	1 321	931
Native	1 262	924	580
Foreign born	422	397	351
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	14	14	—
Persons 5 years and over	1 600	1 293	919
Speak a language other than English	1 122	1 005	860
Do not speak English "very well"	482	457	413
In linguistically isolated households	25	25	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	539	394	291
Preprimary school	35	15	4
Public school	25	12	4
Elementary or high school	233	137	54
Public school	205	137	54
College	271	242	233
Public college	167	144	135
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	1 190	1 003	810
Less than 9th grade	206	189	176
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	197	171	126
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	417	355	313
Some college, no degree	230	198	159
Associate degree	50	32	27
Bachelor's degree	24	6	—
Graduate or professional degree	66	52	9
Percent high school graduate or higher	66.1	64.1	62.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	7.6	5.8	1.1
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 227	1 152	—
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	1 600	1 293	919
Same house	563	439	246
Different house in United States	964	803	643
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	35	5	—
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	92	76	—
Different MSA/PMSA	837	722	643
Not in an MSA/PMSA	—	—	—
Abroad	73	51	30
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	274	133	13
Car, truck, or van	247	113	13
Drove alone	210	95	13
Carpooled	37	18	—
Public transportation	—	—	—
Other means	10	3	—
Worked at home	17	17	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.1	27.5	11.5
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	235	103	9
Central city	64	13	—
Outside central city	171	90	9
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	39	30	4
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	1 368	1 149	914
In labor force	292	144	14
Employed	280	139	13
Unemployed	12	5	1
Percent of civilian labor force	4.1	3.5	7.1
Females 16 years and over	264	170	15
Employed	99	65	—
Unemployed	3	1	—
With own children under 6 years	33	17	—
In labor force	19	11	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	52	31	—
In labor force	41	21	—
Persons 16 to 19 years	64	49	25
Not enrolled in school	14	14	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	3	3	—
Not high school graduate	—	—	—
Employed	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	535	381	224
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	504	368	224
50 to 52 weeks	341	232	137
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	402	200	21
With a mobility or self-care limitation	20	8	—
With a mobility limitation	15	8	—
In labor force	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	13	8	—
With a work disability	23	10	—
In labor force	2	2	—
Prevented from working	21	8	—
No work disability	379	190	21
In labor force	290	142	14
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	75	58	8
With a mobility or self-care limitation	9	9	—
With a mobility limitation	9	9	—
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Glens Falls, NY MSA	Washington County	Washington County
			Tract 810
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	280	139	13
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations -----	19	9	—
Professional specialty occupations -----	29	21	9
Technicians and related support occupations -----	26	9	—
Sales occupations -----	2	—	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical -----	25	8	—
Private household occupations -----	—	—	—
Protective service occupations -----	15	15	4
Service occupations, except protective and household -----	62	7	—
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations -----	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations -----	67	50	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors -----	20	13	—
Transportation and material moving occupations -----	10	2	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers -----	5	5	—
INCOME IN 1989			
Households -----	241	118	13
Less than \$5,000 -----	10	10	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999 -----	13	8	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999 -----	42	26	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999 -----	61	15	—
\$25,000 to \$34,999 -----	49	29	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	30	9	9
\$50,000 to \$74,999 -----	26	17	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999 -----	10	4	4
\$100,000 or more -----	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	23 625	23 750	49 306
Mean (dollars) -----	28 573	28 656	57 571
Families -----	182	85	13
Median income (dollars) -----	26 471	28 375	49 306
Per capita income (dollars) -----	14 640	16 281	19 795
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households -----	241	118	13
With earnings -----	194	76	13
Mean earnings (dollars) -----	30 122	35 328	53 353
With Social Security income -----	78	64	9
Mean Social Security income (dollars) -----	6 338	5 817	1 179
With public assistance income -----	25	25	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars) -----	3 032	3 032	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars) -----	32 256	33 703	57 571
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	32 983	36 469	77 635
Married-couple families (dollars) -----	38 644	45 755	57 571
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	41 599	52 807	77 635
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) -----	18 954	20 131	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	17 524	20 131	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels in 1989			
Families -----	182	85	13
Householder worked in 1989 -----	161	69	13
With related children under 18 years -----	95	46	4
With related children under 5 years -----	19	10	4
Married-couple families -----	126	48	13
Householder worked in 1989 -----	119	46	13
With related children under 18 years -----	61	23	4
With related children under 5 years -----	13	4	4
Female householder, no husband present -----	42	23	—
Householder worked in 1989 -----	42	23	—
With related children under 18 years -----	34	23	—
With related children under 5 years -----	6	6	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined -----	94	62	1
Nonfamily householder -----	59	33	—
65 years and over -----	18	18	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined -----	784	427	46
Persons under 18 years -----	316	170	17
Related children under 18 years -----	316	170	17
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	235	145	5
Persons 65 years and over -----	75	58	8
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families -----	20	11	—
Percent below poverty level -----	11.0	12.9	—
Householder worked in 1989 -----	20	11	—
With related children under 18 years -----	20	11	—
With related children under 5 years -----	13	6	—
Married-couple families -----	9	2	—
Householder worked in 1989 -----	9	2	—
With related children under 18 years -----	9	2	—
With related children under 5 years -----	7	—	—
Female householder, no husband present -----	11	9	—
Householder worked in 1989 -----	11	9	—
With related children under 18 years -----	11	9	—
With related children under 5 years -----	6	6	—
Unrelated individuals -----	21	21	—
Nonfamily householder -----	18	18	—
65 years and over -----	10	10	—
Persons -----	99	75	3
Percent below poverty level -----	12.6	17.6	6.5
Persons under 18 years -----	56	41	3
Related children under 18 years -----	56	41	3
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	31	30	—
Persons 65 years and over -----	10	10	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level -----	29	28	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level -----	122	86	8

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Glens Falls, NY MSA	Washington County	Washington County
			Tract 810
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	114 045	55 998	3 851
Native	111 934	55 269	3 826
Foreign born	2 111	729	25
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	287	123	7
Persons 5 years and over	105 908	51 750	3 571
Speak a language other than English	3 758	1 801	142
Do not speak English "very well"	986	468	61
In linguistically isolated households	444	216	15
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	27 489	13 399	976
Preprimary school	2 456	1 212	91
Public school	1 657	911	70
Elementary or high school	19 886	10 040	630
Public school	19 206	9 795	617
College	5 147	2 147	255
Public college	3 553	1 629	86
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	73 481	35 634	2 459
Less than 9th grade	6 188	3 455	211
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	11 021	5 528	330
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	26 995	14 467	989
Some college, no degree	11 803	5 264	492
Associate degree	5 845	2 618	233
Bachelor's degree	7 113	2 553	161
Graduate or professional degree	4 516	1 749	43
Percent high school graduate or higher	76.6	74.8	78.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	15.8	12.1	8.3
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 301	1 376	1 351
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	105 908	51 750	3 571
Same house	62 671	32 289	2 195
Different house in United States	42 868	19 406	1 376
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	6 073	1 054	76
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	19 994	11 019	598
Different MSA/PMSA	13 286	5 363	562
Not in an MSA/PMSA	3 515	1 970	140
Abroad	369	55	-
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	51 131	24 723	1 527
Car, truck, or van	45 880	22 054	1 379
Drove alone	39 088	18 359	1 132
Carpooled	6 792	3 695	247
Public transportation	539	235	37
Other means	2 820	1 268	32
Worked at home	1 892	1 166	79
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.5	20.6	21.6
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	42 209	19 632	1 386
Central city	11 914	3 566	319
Outside central city	30 295	16 066	1 067
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	8 922	5 091	141
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	88 068	42 712	3 020
In labor force	56 150	27 145	1 641
Employed	52 123	25 209	1 546
Unemployed	3 909	1 883	95
Percent of civilian labor force	7.0	7.0	5.8
Females 16 years and over	45 925	21 947	1 290
Employed	23 621	11 430	679
Unemployed	1 631	780	34
With own children under 6 years	7 112	3 627	233
In labor force	4 601	2 399	128
With own children 6 to 17 years only	7 710	3 744	250
In labor force	6 074	2 890	183
Persons 16 to 19 years	6 696	3 219	253
Not enrolled in school	1 463	759	83
Unemployed or not in labor force	552	300	25
Not high school graduate	706	372	32
Employed	314	165	7
Unemployed	166	88	5
Not in labor force	226	119	20
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	62 567	29 889	2 130
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	48 097	23 136	1 503
50 to 52 weeks	33 052	15 778	1 062
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	71 184	34 382	2 134
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 305	1 115	64
With a mobility limitation	1 274	635	54
In labor force	260	151	31
With a self-care limitation	1 581	735	24
With a work disability	6 061	3 128	164
In labor force	2 452	1 283	70
Prevented from working	2 990	1 499	81
No work disability	65 123	31 254	1 970
In labor force	51 990	25 113	1 539
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	15 142	7 175	373
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 538	1 170	39
With a mobility limitation	2 088	960	35
With a self-care limitation	1 472	675	10

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Washington County		Tract 810
	Glens Falls, NY MSA	Washington County	
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over	52 123	25 209	1 546
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	5 429	1 885	120
Professional specialty occupations	6 594	2 784	168
Technicians and related support occupations	1 545	728	33
Sales occupations	5 202	2 064	128
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	7 452	3 457	262
Private household occupations	136	66	—
Protective service occupations	1 466	808	93
Service occupations, except protective and household	6 428	3 062	160
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 700	1 396	66
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	6 455	3 267	218
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4 752	2 931	153
Transportation and material moving occupations	2 368	1 300	49
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2 596	1 461	96
INCOME IN 1989			
Households	42 174	20 061	1 118
Less than \$5,000	1 524	750	46
\$5,000 to \$9,999	3 992	1 938	113
\$10,000 to \$14,999	3 996	1 988	98
\$15,000 to \$24,999	7 924	3 934	118
\$25,000 to \$34,999	7 916	3 893	211
\$35,000 to \$49,999	8 510	4 158	294
\$50,000 to \$74,999	5 654	2 569	174
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 681	556	15
\$100,000 or more	977	275	49
Median (dollars)	29 765	28 778	34 075
Mean (dollars)	35 080	32 462	38 070
Families	30 474	14 927	896
Median income (dollars)	34 114	32 578	37 256
Per capita income (dollars)	13 068	11 703	11 362
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households	42 174	20 061	1 118
With earnings	33 510	15 952	911
Mean earnings (dollars)	34 900	32 314	38 232
With Social Security income	12 952	6 172	279
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 933	7 909	7 735
With public assistance income	2 335	1 204	53
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 650	3 767	2 179
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars)	40 131	36 755	41 851
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 539	35 928	41 251
Married-couple families (dollars)	43 440	39 681	44 686
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	43 159	39 907	44 088
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	22 136	20 522	25 388
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 143	14 801	16 574
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels in 1989			
Families	30 465	14 928	891
Householder worked in 1989	24 284	11 863	726
With related children under 18 years	15 609	7 902	475
With related children under 5 years	6 359	3 322	199
Married-couple families	25 158	12 287	750
Householder worked in 1989	20 500	10 019	635
With related children under 18 years	12 514	6 346	410
With related children under 5 years	5 206	2 706	174
Female householder, no husband present	3 889	1 915	111
Householder worked in 1989	2 627	1 270	84
With related children under 18 years	2 344	1 177	49
With related children under 5 years	910	484	25
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	15 600	6 979	308
Nonfamily householder	11 607	5 111	222
65 years and over	5 288	2 483	103
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	111 464	54 671	3 304
Persons under 18 years	28 818	14 716	923
Related children under 18 years	28 655	14 620	905
Related children 5 to 17 years	20 613	10 413	627
Persons 65 years and over	15 092	7 144	373
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families	2 006	1 004	75
Percent below poverty level	6.6	6.7	8.4
Householder worked in 1989	1 221	598	15
With related children under 18 years	1 547	766	30
With related children under 5 years	848	421	20
Married-couple families	953	478	33
Householder worked in 1989	633	331	6
With related children under 18 years	621	309	10
With related children under 5 years	350	176	6
Female householder, no husband present	909	470	28
Householder worked in 1989	504	243	9
With related children under 18 years	810	413	14
With related children under 5 years	437	224	14
Unrelated individuals	3 456	1 688	99
Nonfamily householder	2 042	1 009	71
65 years and over	1 024	522	38
Persons	10 342	5 184	320
Percent below poverty level	9.3	9.5	9.7
Persons under 18 years	3 556	1 797	56
Related children under 18 years	3 399	1 707	38
Related children 5 to 17 years	2 137	1 100	17
Persons 65 years and over	1 399	746	96
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	3 720	1 769	86
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	15 395	7 848	402

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Glens Falls, NY MSA	Warren County		Washington County	Glens Falls city, Warren County				
		Total	Glens Falls city		Tract 701	Tract 702	Tract 703	Tract 704	Tract 705
All housing units	55 953	31 737	6 555	24 216	955	888	1 743	1 769	1 200
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	1 591	919	29	672	—	—	—	—	29
1985 to 1988	4 746	2 918	90	1 828	20	—	—	—	70
1980 to 1984	3 233	1 704	21	1 529	—	—	—	—	14
1970 to 1979	10 030	6 477	542	3 553	111	122	51	45	213
1960 to 1969	6 346	4 004	472	2 342	89	175	103	85	20
1950 to 1959	5 281	3 362	659	1 919	81	4	156	308	110
1940 to 1949	3 568	2 327	739	1 241	171	50	239	194	85
1939 or earlier	21 158	10 026	4 003	11 132	483	537	1 194	1 130	659
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	790	581	175	209	—	31	23	13	108
1 bedroom	5 738	3 329	1 072	2 409	65	146	289	262	310
2 bedrooms	16 140	9 610	1 686	6 530	252	264	382	513	275
3 bedrooms	20 955	11 547	2 242	9 408	396	288	608	608	342
4 bedrooms	9 177	5 109	1 095	4 068	221	113	358	290	113
5 or more bedrooms	3 153	1 561	285	1 592	21	46	83	83	52
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	134	134	14	—	—	—	14	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	123	123	17	—	—	17	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	369	369	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	55 311	31 462	6 524	23 849	955	877	1 728	1 769	1 195
Source of water, public system or private company	28 716	18 780	6 516	9 936	945	882	1 731	1 758	1 200
Sewage disposal, public sewer	18 400	10 451	6 504	7 949	933	881	1 737	1 753	1 200
Locking complete plumbing facilities	627	277	3	350	—	—	3	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	226	105	3	121	—	—	3	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	34	11	—	23	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	42 815	22 559	6 108	20 256	909	837	1 607	1 646	1 109
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	10 598	6 743	4 205	3 855	679	501	1 073	1 221	731
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	1 638	815	107	823	10	—	42	44	11
Electricity	7 566	4 632	845	2 934	100	204	183	128	230
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	17 488	7 874	874	9 614	96	132	284	236	126
All other fuels	5 494	2 472	65	3 022	24	—	25	12	4
No fuel used	31	23	12	8	—	—	—	5	7
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	3 783	2 062	1 153	1 721	107	241	144	242	419
1	14 513	7 793	2 298	6 720	340	325	700	555	378
2	17 679	9 428	2 146	8 251	326	239	619	696	266
3 or more	6 840	3 276	511	3 564	136	32	144	153	46
Vehicles per household	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.1	1.5	1.5	.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	30 581	15 625	3 140	14 956	569	319	911	1 004	337
1989 to March 1990	2 386	1 434	229	952	26	17	69	90	27
1985 to 1988	7 351	4 183	657	3 228	130	69	235	202	21
1980 to 1984	4 366	2 211	397	2 155	64	37	126	126	44
1970 to 1979	7 089	3 564	604	3 525	126	33	170	222	53
1969 or earlier	9 389	4 393	1 253	4 996	223	163	311	364	192
Renter-occupied housing units	12 234	6 934	2 968	5 300	340	518	696	642	772
1989 to March 1990	4 803	2 752	1 192	2 051	128	171	299	289	305
1985 to 1988	4 207	2 350	909	1 857	102	173	228	224	182
1980 to 1984	1 599	972	469	627	84	92	87	61	145
1970 to 1979	932	573	252	359	10	64	59	27	92
1969 or earlier	693	287	146	406	16	18	23	41	48
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	2 061	902	273	1 159	14	41	61	39	118
Householder 65 years and over	10 462	5 566	1 608	4 896	185	212	400	369	442
Owner-occupied housing units	8 105	4 203	967	3 902	136	128	295	274	134
Locking complete plumbing facilities	125	56	—	69	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	217	92	35	125	—	—	9	8	18
No vehicle available	1 932	1 073	541	859	48	47	82	84	280
Complete plumbing facilities	42 555	22 443	6 105	20 112	909	837	1 604	1 646	1 109
1.00 or less persons per room	41 927	22 201	6 082	19 726	905	830	1 592	1 646	1 109
1.01 or more persons per room	628	242	23	386	4	7	12	—	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities	260	116	3	144	—	—	3	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	248	108	3	140	—	—	3	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	12	8	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	39 745	42 537	42 559	36 828	36 944	35 304	53 687	41 152	33 011
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	23 112	25 319	23 690	20 223	23 529	22 021	34 613	21 603	16 768
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	4 244	2 155	723	2 089	57	174	138	137	217
Owner-occupied housing units	1 805	843	105	962	6	16	38	24	21
Renter-occupied housing units	2 439	1 312	618	1 127	51	158	100	113	196

Table 32. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Warren County									
	Tract 706	Tract 707	Tract 708	Tract 709	Tract 710	Tract 720	Tract 730	Tract 735.98	Tract 740	Tract 750
All housing units	2 804	3 423	2 354	1 062	1 801	2 070	1 971	1 068	1 599	2 300
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	82	65	247	75	62	98	11	19	34	55
1985 to 1988	273	355	330	280	224	227	167	105	100	144
1980 to 1984	249	332	129	169	80	139	86	56	57	69
1970 to 1979	643	1 292	333	250	465	417	461	286	295	510
1960 to 1969	355	714	411	88	316	279	241	145	220	288
1950 to 1959	362	360	413	92	186	226	128	94	153	293
1940 to 1949	251	66	202	34	92	147	110	66	77	215
1939 or earlier	589	239	289	74	376	537	767	297	663	726
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	—	59	—	—	26	45	43	44	24	80
1 bedroom	195	362	96	13	172	206	240	174	160	257
2 bedrooms	648	1 089	901	138	622	742	705	331	420	786
3 bedrooms	1 248	1 054	1 000	587	728	714	624	364	592	717
4 bedrooms	548	739	327	278	211	275	219	104	282	374
5 or more bedrooms	165	120	30	46	42	88	140	51	121	86
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	70	16	—	—	6	26	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	69	24	—	—	3	10	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	75	33	—	—	—	83	60	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	2 797	3 406	2 354	1 062	1 791	2 054	1 965	1 017	1 580	2 300
Source of water, public system or private company	478	3 355	2 180	730	886	1 133	1 463	8	397	576
Sewage disposal, public sewer	133	1 442	320	37	87	963	343	—	106	49
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	8	—	—	—	7	24	65	38	15
Owner-occupied housing units	—	8	—	—	—	—	24	25	11	12
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	3
Occupied housing units	1 930	3 176	2 202	1 031	1 076	1 298	1 591	637	860	1 144
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	194	1 274	817	86	9	156	—	—	2	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	116	43	108	52	61	59	102	28	31	37
Electricity	409	1 298	352	392	161	356	228	40	72	182
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	855	443	764	402	686	584	1 028	346	504	611
All other fuels	356	109	161	99	159	141	233	223	251	314
No fuel used	—	9	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	48	234	108	6	95	97	117	20	59	48
1	549	1 290	716	151	335	461	605	166	273	434
2	939	1 250	1 043	611	455	522	641	341	383	440
3 or more	394	402	335	263	191	218	228	110	145	222
Vehicles per household	1.9	1.6	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	1 582	1 930	1 868	963	793	891	1 151	541	661	880
1989 to March 1990	118	240	296	107	44	70	88	33	47	78
1985 to 1988	405	663	467	380	257	190	271	162	146	113
1980 to 1984	237	248	278	184	90	92	175	98	70	131
1970 to 1979	413	422	320	186	207	281	290	132	169	260
1969 or earlier	409	357	507	106	195	258	327	116	229	298
Renter-occupied housing units	348	1 246	334	68	283	407	440	96	199	264
1989 to March 1990	162	475	124	14	119	179	181	39	78	87
1985 to 1988	118	433	147	24	124	118	154	45	82	106
1980 to 1984	26	147	49	30	15	72	66	6	23	38
1970 to 1979	36	141	14	—	19	29	25	6	4	27
1969 or earlier	6	50	—	—	6	9	14	—	12	6
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	42	89	53	13	49	60	147	48	35	36
Householder 65 years and over	400	943	447	99	236	329	384	117	227	345
Owner-occupied housing units	354	473	429	92	218	296	355	111	193	313
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	8	—	—	—	—	15	14	—	12
No telephone in unit	7	8	—	6	6	2	14	5	—	—
No vehicle available	31	153	47	6	50	54	50	7	48	48
Complete plumbing facilities	1 930	3 168	2 202	1 031	1 076	1 298	1 567	608	849	1 129
1.00 or less persons per room	1 913	3 168	2 186	1 022	1 054	1 257	1 541	589	833	1 099
1.01 or more persons per room	17	—	16	9	22	41	26	19	16	30
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	8	—	—	—	—	24	29	11	15
1.00 or less persons per room	—	8	—	—	—	—	24	25	11	15
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	57 928	53 003	37 132	56 874	34 468	41 649	31 564	29 228	31 883	33 787
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	32 843	28 276	29 340	26 986	20 638	24 344	23 305	21 558	30 368	22 018
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	122	88	73	76	18	106	50	99	46	68
Owner-occupied housing units	88	73	76	18	106	50	99	46	42	68
Renter-occupied housing units	34	153	53	15	105	54	86	20	39	67

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Warren County—Con.			Washington County						
	Tract 760	Tract 770	Tract 780	Tract 801	Tract 802	Tract 803	Tract 810	Tract 815	Tract 820	Tract 840
All housing units.....	1 651	998	2 081	2 148	1 011	1 514	1 667	1 140	2 224	2 308
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990.....	45	16	81	74	31	35	28	28	95	94
1985 to 1988.....	217	68	338	42	108	159	167	66	160	257
1980 to 1984.....	156	54	107	161	20	116	155	122	88	141
1970 to 1979.....	357	187	439	37	116	246	309	270	344	243
1960 to 1969.....	187	116	172	91	105	239	205	179	120	292
1950 to 1959.....	117	105	174	161	186	249	179	37	95	132
1940 to 1949.....	85	150	93	187	145	117	106	12	118	16
1939 or earlier.....	487	302	677	1 395	300	353	518	426	1 204	1 133
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom.....	43	30	12	24	—	10	7	25	16	17
1 bedroom.....	151	104	127	557	106	105	132	176	234	231
2 bedrooms.....	585	321	636	614	289	354	488	246	568	680
3 bedrooms.....	545	316	816	588	477	701	702	411	893	875
4 bedrooms.....	190	119	348	270	126	239	252	201	314	393
5 or more bedrooms.....	137	108	142	95	13	105	86	81	199	112
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	36	—	82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	1 596	959	2 057	2 114	1 005	1 509	1 662	1 056	2 180	2 308
Source of water, public system or private company.....	66	128	864	2 131	982	214	268	61	1 509	1 266
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	32	19	416	2 107	963	102	210	30	1 358	1 079
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	49	50	18	—	6	3	21	72	33	16
Owner-occupied housing units.....	12	7	3	—	—	—	18	7	13	12
Renter-occupied housing units.....	2	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	6	—
Occupied housing units.....	479	306	721	2 033	955	1 459	1 159	373	1 922	2 086
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas.....	—	—	—	1 473	598	380	2	—	15	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	27	23	21	25	21	63	61	29	135	100
Electricity.....	55	68	174	297	179	155	188	46	265	416
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	251	146	380	224	122	585	567	202	1 226	1 271
All other fuels.....	146	69	146	14	35	276	341	96	281	299
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None.....	25	25	27	357	36	98	52	16	259	241
1.....	159	124	232	770	423	365	267	127	790	773
2.....	196	122	339	687	396	646	510	156	673	722
3 or more.....	99	35	123	219	100	350	330	74	200	350
Vehicles per household.....	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.4	1.6	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	418	252	555	986	693	1 223	965	324	1 351	1 459
1989 to March 1990.....	32	20	32	55	55	77	42	30	90	51
1985 to 1988.....	149	46	117	148	142	263	215	65	251	405
1980 to 1984.....	58	50	103	105	53	193	194	48	196	187
1970 to 1979.....	69	64	147	248	156	301	281	81	301	253
1969 or earlier.....	110	72	156	430	287	389	233	100	513	563
Renter-occupied housing units.....	61	54	166	1 047	262	236	194	49	571	627
1989 to March 1990.....	18	22	62	455	143	82	49	12	261	220
1985 to 1988.....	15	16	59	360	77	79	71	23	224	220
1980 to 1984.....	10	6	15	127	26	29	32	1	48	104
1970 to 1979.....	5	2	13	58	9	9	29	8	7	47
1969 or earlier.....	13	8	17	47	7	37	13	5	31	36
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit.....	18	12	27	130	40	57	37	19	244	160
Householder 65 years and over.....	116	127	188	542	225	234	281	96	515	523
Owner-occupied housing units.....	113	115	174	320	203	179	249	87	417	363
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	2	2	3	—	—	—	13	3	2	12
No telephone in unit.....	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	8	48	10
No vehicle available.....	8	17	13	173	20	52	32	9	115	130
Complete plumbing facilities.....	465	299	716	2 033	955	1 456	1 141	366	1 903	2 074
1.00 or less persons per room.....	456	297	704	1 986	934	1 426	1 128	354	1 850	2 011
1.01 or more persons per room.....	9	2	12	47	21	30	13	12	53	63
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	14	7	5	—	—	3	18	7	19	12
1.00 or less persons per room.....	10	7	5	—	—	3	18	7	19	12
1.01 or more persons per room.....	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	31 975	28 189	45 190	35 285	37 251	42 171	41 094	33 659	33 774	38 825
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	21 994	24 631	26 284	17 530	23 319	22 004	25 010	20 947	15 337	19 457
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	36	50	54	308	48	100	145	48	306	172
Owner-occupied housing units.....	24	28	20	47	12	57	105	33	105	58
Renter-occupied housing units.....	12	22	34	261	36	43	40	15	201	114

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Washington County—Con.									
	Tract 850	Tract 860	Tract 870	Tract 880	Tract 890	Tract 900	Tract 910	Tract 920	Tract 930	Tract 940
All housing units.....	730	731	1 475	2 321	1 857	1 189	1 002	1 331	741	827
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	54	2	85	7	23	49	13	20	16	18
1985 to 1988	97	110	88	104	146	30	110	80	44	60
1980 to 1984	32	79	148	109	83	37	84	69	36	49
1970 to 1979	197	115	362	214	231	192	202	262	75	138
1960 to 1969	75	46	186	139	145	123	115	159	23	100
1950 to 1959	3	12	56	313	123	96	128	69	32	48
1940 to 1949	13	13	43	274	49	23	45	39	9	32
1939 or earlier	259	354	507	1 161	1 057	639	305	633	506	382
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	8	18	17	—	12	22	6	13	4	10
1 bedroom	27	44	34	189	128	86	159	100	69	32
2 bedrooms	200	175	386	686	498	351	341	360	120	174
3 bedrooms	310	300	645	872	773	368	319	549	267	358
4 bedrooms	138	140	322	473	310	238	107	216	175	154
5 or more bedrooms	47	54	71	101	136	124	70	93	106	99
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	707	686	1 465	2 292	1 849	1 179	989	1 302	730	816
Source of water, public system or private company	12	—	164	1 875	750	20	19	386	183	96
Sewage disposal, public sewer	12	—	30	1 647	204	13	14	84	45	51
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	24	40	22	14	25	6	11	29	12	16
Owner-occupied housing units	8	5	18	—	8	3	6	4	12	7
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	10	—	1	—	—	3
Occupied housing units	676	521	1 027	2 203	1 673	985	588	1 177	684	735
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	—	—	—	1 352	33	—	—	—	—	2
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	28	24	37	38	70	37	49	46	21	39
Electricity	81	73	100	317	310	74	92	141	120	80
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	372	287	548	425	1 044	678	336	872	437	418
All other fuels	195	137	342	71	216	191	111	115	106	196
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	3	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	20	24	50	208	86	71	28	101	47	27
1	152	151	233	862	539	314	212	371	196	175
2	323	237	528	913	708	411	245	485	288	323
3 or more	181	109	216	220	340	189	103	220	153	210
Vehicles per household	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	576	444	937	1 486	1 216	770	464	943	524	595
1989 to March 1990	62	33	60	76	79	59	45	81	36	21
1985 to 1988	176	132	225	182	339	169	136	255	111	114
1980 to 1984	55	72	167	208	217	79	89	153	56	83
1970 to 1979	169	93	252	323	270	178	116	204	133	166
1969 or earlier	114	114	233	697	311	285	78	250	188	211
Renter-occupied housing units	100	77	90	717	457	215	124	234	160	140
1989 to March 1990	35	24	22	312	161	52	49	90	43	41
1985 to 1988	38	39	28	228	152	77	44	74	67	56
1980 to 1984	15	2	13	77	47	29	11	31	18	17
1970 to 1979	6	9	3	35	30	24	18	29	21	17
1969 or earlier	6	3	24	65	67	33	2	10	11	9
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	25	58	43	154	47	35	30	36	28	16
Householder 65 years and over	109	114	265	550	366	294	155	274	191	162
Owner-occupied housing units	99	105	262	418	305	225	142	228	164	136
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	5	—	6	—	10	3	3	—	9	3
No telephone in unit	7	4	24	12	2	2	4	—	1	3
No vehicle available	11	10	29	67	41	61	19	48	27	15
Complete plumbing facilities	668	516	1 009	2 203	1 655	982	581	1 173	672	725
1.00 or less persons per room	665	504	1 009	2 169	1 628	967	564	1 151	666	714
1.01 or more persons per room	3	12	—	34	27	15	17	22	6	11
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	8	5	18	—	18	3	7	4	12	10
1.00 or less persons per room	8	3	18	—	18	3	5	4	12	10
1.01 or more persons per room	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	39 361	31 208	34 397	34 192	38 087	34 443	34 213	33 701	42 683	39 247
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	21 359	19 220	28 118	20 463	23 566	19 982	20 235	19 534	25 011	26 624
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	44	76	78	220	158	78	62	115	62	69
Owner-occupied housing units	30	53	67	60	89	60	32	74	36	44
Renter-occupied housing units	14	23	11	160	69	18	30	41	26	25

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Glens Falls, NY MSA	Warren County		Washington County	Glens Falls city, Warren County				
		Total	Glens Falls city		Tract 701	Tract 702	Tract 703	Tract 704	Tract 705
Specified owner-occupied housing units	21 347	11 671	2 600	9 676	514	259	775	798	254
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	11 737	6 773	1 515	4 964	324	112	443	519	117
Less than \$300	243	144	33	99	21	—	—	12	—
\$300 to \$399	926	501	101	425	9	26	15	45	6
\$400 to \$499	1 486	692	183	794	41	11	17	94	20
\$500 to \$599	1 599	779	193	820	69	11	41	49	23
\$600 to \$799	3 017	1 580	493	1 437	125	40	131	157	40
\$800 to \$999	2 155	1 313	294	842	47	19	109	96	23
\$1,000 to \$1,499	1 781	1 292	192	489	12	5	104	66	5
\$1,500 to \$1,999	342	286	26	56	—	—	26	—	—
\$2,000 or more	188	186	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	700	763	702	642	644	633	830	666	726
Not mortgaged	9 610	4 898	1 085	4 712	190	147	332	279	137
Less than \$100	103	45	—	58	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	2 438	1 242	214	1 196	49	26	36	77	26
\$200 to \$299	4 185	2 066	453	2 119	62	90	104	116	81
\$300 to \$399	1 849	869	247	980	61	12	103	51	20
\$400 to \$499	610	379	121	231	18	19	50	24	10
\$500 or more	425	297	50	128	—	—	39	11	—
Median (dollars)	250	249	272	251	279	246	316	244	247
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000	4 649	2 371	484	2 278	74	80	117	127	86
Less than 20 percent	1 224	562	82	662	14	20	14	34	—
20 to 24 percent	716	355	85	361	25	12	11	11	26
25 to 29 percent	526	267	58	259	19	6	10	18	5
30 to 34 percent	358	154	36	204	—	14	12	—	10
35 percent or more	1 725	968	218	757	16	28	65	64	45
Not computed	100	65	5	35	—	—	5	—	—
Median	28.2	29.4	32.0	26.9	24.6	30.7	41.3	35.1	41.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999	5 704	2 953	625	2 751	156	78	160	181	50
Less than 20 percent	3 362	1 718	325	1 644	59	62	98	89	17
20 to 24 percent	689	332	59	357	15	5	18	21	—
25 to 29 percent	642	323	93	319	28	11	16	30	8
30 to 34 percent	470	253	70	217	28	—	—	23	19
35 percent or more	540	327	78	213	26	—	28	18	6
Not computed	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.4	17.6	19.5	17.2	25.7	14.0	17.3	20.4	30.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999	5 149	2 664	741	2 485	186	67	175	253	60
Less than 20 percent	3 306	1 627	466	1 679	123	36	99	158	50
20 to 24 percent	863	393	129	470	53	17	21	38	—
25 to 29 percent	480	291	96	189	10	14	38	24	10
30 to 34 percent	282	170	35	112	—	—	11	24	—
35 percent or more	218	183	15	35	—	—	6	9	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.8	16.7	16.8	15.0	16.1	18.2	18.7	16.6	10.8
\$50,000 or more	5 845	3 683	750	2 162	98	34	323	237	58
Less than 20 percent	4 727	2 873	631	1 854	98	34	241	206	52
20 to 24 percent	696	490	101	206	—	—	75	20	6
25 to 29 percent	246	184	18	62	—	—	7	11	—
30 to 34 percent	81	56	—	25	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	95	80	—	15	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.5	13.1	11.5	11.6	11.5	11.3	12.3	10.7	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	11 682	6 735	2 949	4 947	335	512	696	634	772
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	53	35	18	18	—	4	—	—	14
\$100 to \$199	552	403	279	149	10	62	27	8	172
\$200 to \$299	1 185	551	257	634	22	102	32	47	54
\$300 to \$399	2 591	1 236	634	1 355	57	96	163	180	138
\$400 to \$499	2 911	1 678	918	1 233	112	118	246	224	218
\$500 to \$599	2 051	1 316	460	735	67	85	102	123	83
\$600 to \$749	1 076	809	259	267	61	16	92	32	58
\$750 to \$999	346	250	36	96	—	—	19	12	5
\$1,000 or more	61	60	25	1	—	10	7	8	—
No cash rent	856	397	63	459	6	19	8	—	30
Median (dollars)	432	452	423	407	468	390	439	437	395
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	2 813	1 522	856	1 291	59	177	143	172	305
Less than 20 percent	51	26	18	25	—	4	—	—	14
20 to 24 percent	155	122	99	33	10	3	10	8	68
25 to 29 percent	91	62	43	29	—	17	8	—	18
30 to 34 percent	134	67	54	67	—	15	—	—	39
35 percent or more	2 020	1 094	604	926	49	132	125	146	152
Not computed	362	151	38	211	—	6	—	18	14
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	36.0
\$10,000 to \$19,999	3 372	1 861	823	1 511	121	161	175	148	218
Less than 20 percent	197	120	47	77	—	32	—	—	15
20 to 24 percent	372	206	101	166	9	25	24	19	24
25 to 29 percent	524	308	164	216	15	20	49	43	37
30 to 34 percent	530	234	130	296	29	21	17	22	41
35 percent or more	1 544	896	361	648	62	57	85	64	93
Not computed	205	97	20	108	6	6	—	—	8
Median	34.6	35.3	33.4	34.1	36.9	30.1	34.3	32.7	33.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	3 446	1 947	763	1 499	64	121	229	176	173
Less than 20 percent	1 249	588	275	661	21	26	109	70	49
20 to 24 percent	939	552	204	387	15	42	21	60	66
25 to 29 percent	621	419	155	202	14	36	27	35	43
30 to 34 percent	259	190	95	69	14	7	53	11	10
35 percent or more	151	103	34	48	—	10	19	—	5
Not computed	227	95	—	132	—	—	—	—	—
Median	21.9	23.1	22.6	20.3	23.7	24.1	21.3	21.5	22.8
\$35,000 or more	2 051	1 405	507	646	51	53	149	138	76
Less than 20 percent	1 582	1 073	415	509	97	46	130	114	68
20 to 24 percent	249	196	52	53	34	—	—	18	—
25 to 29 percent	51	38	17	13	—	—	11	6	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	168	97	23	71	—	7	—	—	8
Median	14.3	14.5	14.1	13.9	17.6	10.0	13.8	15.3	13.7

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Warren County									
	Tract 706	Tract 707	Tract 708	Tract 709	Tract 710	Tract 720	Tract 730	Tract 735.98	Tract 740	Tract 750
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	1 331	1 723	1 330	859	432	678	732	261	380	527
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage-----	834	1 248	768	702	190	357	342	108	146	219
Less than \$300-----	25	—	39	—	—	9	—	9	14	—
\$300 to \$399-----	80	63	52	36	14	30	29	15	21	35
\$400 to \$499-----	31	93	87	53	49	25	71	12	23	29
\$500 to \$599-----	117	81	47	51	31	63	67	24	23	23
\$600 to \$799-----	132	258	219	69	61	81	83	22	23	43
\$800 to \$999-----	103	290	164	178	21	58	55	16	27	55
\$1,000 to \$1,499-----	211	314	149	243	—	65	37	10	11	21
\$1,500 to \$1,999-----	73	97	11	47	6	17	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more-----	62	52	—	25	8	9	—	—	2	13
Median (dollars)-----	846	873	735	959	610	759	613	547	544	672
Not mortgaged-----	497	475	562	157	242	321	390	153	234	308
Less than \$100-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	11	19
\$100 to \$199-----	102	53	156	11	55	63	90	96	74	152
\$200 to \$299-----	194	197	252	84	150	128	227	48	108	54
\$300 to \$399-----	80	103	69	34	31	81	43	8	30	68
\$400 to \$499-----	40	49	59	10	—	30	24	—	8	15
\$500 or more-----	81	73	26	18	6	19	—	—	3	—
Median (dollars)-----	274	294	245	283	228	263	236	183	221	193
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000-----	222	232	283	57	102	175	168	88	113	186
Less than 20 percent-----	33	35	88	—	21	32	48	41	37	70
20 to 24 percent-----	27	36	30	—	28	18	28	9	30	28
25 to 29 percent-----	43	32	42	—	7	19	13	11	5	21
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	26	13	—	10	10	5	11	26
35 percent or more-----	100	120	97	44	35	94	61	20	30	41
Not computed-----	19	9	—	—	11	2	8	2	—	—
Median-----	29.8	39.2	27.8	50.0+	24.4	36.4	26.5	21.1	23.2	24.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	257	303	388	129	171	195	281	90	132	140
Less than 20 percent-----	161	162	212	56	109	109	188	61	89	90
20 to 24 percent-----	19	43	37	10	33	24	31	6	13	22
25 to 29 percent-----	17	53	35	10	19	13	31	7	20	8
30 to 34 percent-----	8	29	47	24	—	30	11	10	6	—
35 percent or more-----	52	16	57	29	10	19	20	6	4	20
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	17.5	19.1	18.4	24.2	15.1	18.4	15.7	12.9	14.5	15.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999-----	325	360	348	245	75	89	136	52	70	76
Less than 20 percent-----	202	204	186	81	58	56	113	43	59	68
20 to 24 percent-----	28	35	79	26	17	9	18	6	7	8
25 to 29 percent-----	36	44	48	45	—	9	—	3	4	—
30 to 34 percent-----	16	37	7	53	—	6	5	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	43	40	28	40	—	9	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	17.0	18.3	18.1	26.7	10.0—	12.6	13.0	10.0—	10.0	10.0—
\$50,000 or more-----	527	828	311	428	84	219	147	31	65	125
Less than 20 percent-----	438	610	231	270	76	188	116	22	58	98
20 to 24 percent-----	47	131	63	62	8	16	17	9	5	14
25 to 29 percent-----	21	37	17	75	—	9	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	16	—	17	—	—	14	—	2	—
35 percent or more-----	21	34	—	4	—	6	—	—	—	13
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	13.0	15.3	13.4	15.6	10.0—	12.5	12.8	13.4	10.0—	11.4
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	337	1 219	334	58	264	403	425	90	167	234
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100-----	—	9	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199-----	—	74	—	—	5	3	5	—	3	23
\$200 to \$299-----	10	84	34	13	6	32	28	6	26	33
\$300 to \$399-----	62	73	33	—	69	96	101	25	40	47
\$400 to \$499-----	47	171	81	—	56	75	146	19	40	74
\$500 to \$599-----	91	408	43	24	51	73	74	18	12	27
\$600 to \$749-----	89	213	99	7	38	46	28	2	5	9
\$750 to \$999-----	—	137	35	14	14	4	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more-----	—	17	9	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
No cash rent-----	38	33	—	—	25	68	37	20	41	21
Median (dollars)-----	519	546	532	579	473	431	436	411	379	408
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000-----	45	146	58	20	43	74	96	18	47	70
Less than 20 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent-----	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	6	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	38	90	52	11	26	56	79	9	28	63
Not computed-----	7	21	—	9	12	18	11	9	19	—
Median-----	50.0	39.7	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999-----	59	306	79	7	127	114	126	32	53	65
Less than 20 percent-----	—	26	—	—	6	1	5	—	8	24
20 to 24 percent-----	—	46	—	—	9	21	13	5	8	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	29	16	7	19	25	4	2	7	17
30 to 34 percent-----	—	7	—	—	20	14	42	4	11	—
35 percent or more-----	47	192	63	—	67	49	39	19	11	24
Not computed-----	12	6	—	—	6	4	23	2	8	—
Median-----	47.8	39.4	43.9	27.5	38.2	32.9	33.5	37.0	29.6	27.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	148	468	84	7	60	106	125	19	44	54
Less than 20 percent-----	36	55	22	—	19	29	64	9	22	21
20 to 24 percent-----	62	174	25	—	11	19	17	6	11	18
25 to 29 percent-----	23	145	12	—	17	20	36	4	2	—
30 to 34 percent-----	14	51	5	—	13	4	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	30	20	7	—	3	5	—	—	—
Not computed-----	13	13	—	—	—	31	—	—	9	15
Median-----	22.5	25.0	24.0	37.5	25.0	22.2	19.7	20.4	19.0	19.6
\$35,000 or more-----	85	299	113	24	34	109	78	21	23	45
Less than 20 percent-----	79	193	93	10	18	79	78	12	10	39
20 to 24 percent-----	—	91	20	14	9	6	—	—	2	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	15	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	6	—	—	—	7	18	—	9	11	6
Median-----	12.9	17.5	14.9	20.7	13.8	16.5	11.4	11.7	13.0	13.0

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Warren County—Con.			Washington County						
	Tract 760	Tract 770	Tract 780	Tract 801	Tract 802	Tract 803	Tract 810	Tract 815	Tract 820	Tract 840
Specified owner-occupied housing units	252	173	393	764	635	842	670	172	856	972
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	112	44	188	410	343	520	371	70	325	478
Less than \$300	6	5	4	9	—	33	8	3	2	3
\$300 to \$399	19	2	4	55	34	58	15	8	49	31
\$400 to \$499	19	6	11	75	32	76	90	8	54	91
\$500 to \$599	19	7	31	50	72	80	28	18	32	94
\$600 to \$799	32	8	56	128	100	102	106	18	121	183
\$800 to \$999	12	12	28	64	64	96	79	8	48	55
\$1,000 to \$1,499	5	2	32	29	41	64	36	7	17	10
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	9	—	—	11	9	—	2	11
\$2,000 or more	—	2	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	565	650	754	626	666	650	674	592	623	621
Not mortgaged	140	129	205	354	292	322	299	102	531	494
Less than \$100	2	4	4	—	7	—	10	4	—	—
\$100 to \$199	83	41	52	62	68	108	137	35	129	91
\$200 to \$299	37	53	81	207	132	142	100	40	189	248
\$300 to \$399	12	29	34	71	66	72	33	18	114	121
\$400 to \$499	6	4	13	14	13	—	2	2	65	26
\$500 or more	—	—	21	—	6	—	17	3	34	8
Median (dollars)	184	238	246	257	252	231	202	226	274	263
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	88	84	89	230	134	120	137	52	240	237
Less than 20 percent	32	22	21	61	43	49	27	31	34	91
20 to 24 percent	21	9	6	46	30	7	16	3	67	53
25 to 29 percent	3	2	11	19	18	11	46	2	11	—
30 to 34 percent	6	8	3	26	—	18	13	—	26	10
35 percent or more	24	38	46	78	43	28	27	16	102	83
Not computed	2	5	2	—	—	7	8	—	—	—
Median	22.6	34.1	36.1	27.1	24.0	25.2	27.3	18.1	31.5	22.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	90	34	118	153	143	296	180	56	288	240
Less than 20 percent	59	24	73	90	86	173	120	38	198	166
20 to 24 percent	13	6	16	28	18	38	11	6	33	16
25 to 29 percent	5	2	10	—	18	23	19	4	23	45
30 to 34 percent	9	2	7	14	10	23	20	5	21	13
35 percent or more	4	—	12	21	11	39	10	3	13	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.1	12.3	14.9	17.5	16.5	17.4	16.4	16.2	16.3	16.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999	32	28	87	210	141	195	199	40	173	258
Less than 20 percent	22	19	50	170	100	120	116	28	125	188
20 to 24 percent	6	3	22	17	31	39	39	10	36	44
25 to 29 percent	2	2	2	7	10	25	18	—	—	26
30 to 34 percent	2	2	7	16	—	11	12	2	12	—
35 percent or more	—	2	6	—	—	—	14	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.8	14.5	17.3	13.8	16.2	15.1	18.1	16.0	12.1	16.3
\$50,000 or more	42	27	99	171	217	231	154	24	155	237
Less than 20 percent	41	25	69	153	173	179	143	24	151	221
20 to 24 percent	1	2	14	18	31	30	11	—	—	5
25 to 29 percent	—	—	7	—	13	11	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	7	—	—	5	—	—	4	11
35 percent or more	—	—	2	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	10.0	12.8	11.9	13.2	13.1	10.0	10.0	11.8	10.6
Specified renter-occupied housing units	52	52	151	1 047	253	230	164	30	546	601
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	—	—	2	5	—	—	—	—	6	7
\$100 to \$199	6	2	3	49	6	—	—	—	38	27
\$200 to \$299	4	4	14	165	11	29	11	6	78	49
\$300 to \$399	6	18	32	294	78	50	39	12	170	198
\$400 to \$499	17	13	21	240	76	64	47	6	128	156
\$500 to \$599	3	—	32	177	57	22	30	4	37	63
\$600 to \$749	2	—	12	73	7	20	13	—	27	50
\$750 to \$999	—	2	8	19	8	9	5	1	11	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
No cash rent	14	13	24	25	10	36	19	—	51	51
Median (dollars)	408	390	457	400	421	431	464	350	380	396
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	12	17	20	364	37	38	36	6	214	129
Less than 20 percent	2	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	6	14
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	8	7
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	7
30 to 34 percent	2	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	8	13	17	270	37	9	28	4	13	—
Not computed	—	4	3	40	—	29	8	2	169	95
Median	50.0	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0	50.0+	48.1
\$10,000 to \$19,999	14	21	35	282	72	87	26	14	168	239
Less than 20 percent	—	3	—	16	—	—	—	—	12	15
20 to 24 percent	—	—	3	21	14	7	—	2	22	27
25 to 29 percent	2	11	5	60	—	24	2	2	17	33
30 to 34 percent	—	3	3	53	12	19	10	—	13	51
35 percent or more	8	—	16	132	39	28	14	8	93	94
Not computed	4	4	8	—	7	9	—	—	11	19
Median	38.0	27.5	37.5	34.2	36.7	32.1	41.1	36.0	37.3	33.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	10	2	57	318	121	62	44	9	119	182
Less than 20 percent	2	2	32	131	60	42	22	7	55	68
20 to 24 percent	—	—	5	105	30	15	9	1	11	61
25 to 29 percent	—	—	5	51	20	—	—	1	26	23
30 to 34 percent	4	—	4	13	—	—	1	—	9	—
35 percent or more	—	—	4	11	8	—	1	—	—	14
Not computed	4	—	7	7	3	5	11	—	18	16
Median	31.3	12.5	18.5	21.2	19.9	16.9	18.4	16.9	19.3	21.2
\$35,000 or more	16	12	39	83	23	43	58	1	45	51
Less than 20 percent	10	7	30	61	23	26	58	1	39	28
20 to 24 percent	—	—	2	17	—	5	—	—	2	13
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	6	5	6	5	—	3	—	—	4	10
Median	12.5	10.0	13.5	14.8	15.9	15.0	13.8	17.5	11.9	13.5

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Washington County—Con.									
	Tract 850	Tract 860	Tract 870	Tract 880	Tract 890	Tract 900	Tract 910	Tract 920	Tract 930	Tract 940
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	304	204	450	1 213	796	443	212	544	262	337
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage -----	173	96	206	633	424	241	105	293	123	153
Less than \$300 -----	4	2	—	15	6	—	1	11	—	2
\$300 to \$399 -----	5	7	11	75	22	19	14	6	7	9
\$400 to \$499 -----	18	13	9	60	90	50	27	66	8	27
\$500 to \$599 -----	39	11	51	127	66	40	5	45	34	28
\$600 to \$799 -----	43	31	90	177	101	61	20	82	42	32
\$800 to \$999 -----	29	20	24	129	80	37	21	44	12	32
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	35	10	21	50	53	32	15	37	15	17
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	—	2	—	—	6	2	2	2	5	4
\$2,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Median (dollars) -----	685	709	669	629	639	630	646	646	663	644
Not mortgaged -----	131	108	244	580	372	202	107	251	139	184
Less than \$100 -----	2	—	22	—	—	6	2	2	—	3
\$100 to \$199 -----	29	39	68	129	84	51	38	69	24	35
\$200 to \$299 -----	65	41	81	297	190	85	36	121	58	87
\$300 to \$399 -----	27	19	67	132	64	48	22	28	38	40
\$400 to \$499 -----	4	5	6	5	25	9	7	26	8	14
\$500 or more -----	4	4	—	17	9	3	2	5	11	5
Median (dollars) -----	261	242	231	256	253	245	234	251	280	259
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000 -----	66	69	118	230	176	96	74	160	55	84
Less than 20 percent -----	12	15	31	86	50	17	19	50	13	33
20 to 24 percent -----	13	—	4	33	22	9	6	29	13	10
25 to 29 percent -----	15	8	21	16	34	17	16	15	3	7
30 to 34 percent -----	3	7	2	32	16	6	14	12	11	8
35 percent or more -----	23	37	60	57	46	47	19	54	15	22
Not computed -----	—	2	—	6	8	—	—	—	—	4
Median -----	27.7	36.3	35.3	23.9	26.8	34.2	28.8	25.3	27.5	23.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	64	52	145	380	227	144	51	159	89	84
Less than 20 percent -----	36	26	68	203	158	83	25	82	41	51
20 to 24 percent -----	10	7	25	73	26	18	6	13	12	17
25 to 29 percent -----	6	6	33	43	21	8	12	30	24	4
30 to 34 percent -----	6	2	17	30	6	24	2	17	2	5
35 percent or more -----	6	11	2	31	16	11	6	17	10	6
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Median -----	16.7	20.0	20.9	18.2	14.6	18.5	20.4	19.6	21.5	17.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	106	57	92	391	198	106	55	136	51	77
Less than 20 percent -----	60	34	38	262	128	77	36	100	40	57
20 to 24 percent -----	26	11	36	88	41	6	8	18	8	12
25 to 29 percent -----	8	12	7	20	22	19	6	2	2	5
30 to 34 percent -----	10	—	—	21	4	2	5	16	1	—
35 percent or more -----	2	—	11	—	3	2	—	—	—	3
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	18.5	15.4	21.1	15.1	15.2	12.9	13.4	13.8	14.0	12.4
\$50,000 or more -----	68	26	95	212	195	97	32	89	67	92
Less than 20 percent -----	62	24	95	168	148	85	28	72	48	80
20 to 24 percent -----	2	—	—	26	41	10	—	17	10	5
25 to 29 percent -----	2	—	—	18	2	—	4	—	6	6
30 to 34 percent -----	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	3	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	10.9	10.0	10.0	12.6	13.3	10.3	15.0	11.7	14.7	11.3
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	76	63	65	707	404	191	114	220	135	101
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	2	2	—	—	3	3	2	4	4	9
\$200 to \$299 -----	13	2	10	121	40	28	12	26	20	13
\$300 to \$399 -----	12	14	7	161	115	70	22	71	37	5
\$400 to \$499 -----	16	13	15	240	108	16	25	40	19	24
\$500 to \$599 -----	16	9	8	113	82	30	27	17	19	24
\$600 to \$749 -----	6	—	8	8	15	12	5	13	7	3
\$750 to \$999 -----	—	—	—	13	3	—	—	12	13	2
\$1,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent -----	11	23	17	51	38	32	21	37	16	21
Median (dollars) -----	432	408	417	416	434	376	440	392	371	439
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000 -----	18	22	19	169	60	42	21	68	33	15
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
25 to 29 percent -----	—	2	—	8	—	3	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	18	—	3	—	5	—	—
35 percent or more -----	13	9	14	118	40	31	11	44	27	7
Not computed -----	3	11	5	25	20	5	10	17	6	6
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	48.3
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	16	18	16	213	123	68	39	62	34	34
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—	—	9	3	6	2	7	5
20 to 24 percent -----	—	4	2	23	11	13	2	12	3	3
25 to 29 percent -----	—	4	6	20	16	13	—	13	4	2
30 to 34 percent -----	7	3	3	63	34	2	2	11	9	4
35 percent or more -----	8	3	—	102	46	26	23	14	6	12
Not computed -----	1	4	5	5	7	11	6	10	5	8
Median -----	36.3	28.8	27.9	34.8	33.2	29.8	42.3	29.6	30.3	33.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	30	18	13	228	130	58	39	52	48	28
Less than 20 percent -----	12	6	8	118	41	18	10	27	23	13
20 to 24 percent -----	6	—	5	48	53	8	11	13	6	5
25 to 29 percent -----	6	—	—	23	23	7	7	5	3	7
30 to 34 percent -----	2	—	—	18	4	10	—	5	7	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	4	2	—	3	—	5	—
Not computed -----	4	12	—	17	7	15	8	2	4	3
Median -----	20.8	12.5	14.1	19.2	21.9	22.2	22.5	19.4	19.4	19.6
\$35,000 or more -----	12	5	17	97	91	23	15	38	20	24
Less than 20 percent -----	9	5	10	85	82	13	18	11	18	18
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	2	2
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	3	—	7	12	9	1	2	8	3	4
Median -----	15.5	12.5	11.9	14.1	13.7	13.2	12.9	17.0	13.5	13.3

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Glens Falls, NY MSA		Washington County	
	Warren County	Washington County	Tract 810	
Occupied housing units	42 332	22 236	20 096	1 140
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
1989 to March 1990	1 138	629	509	15
1985 to 1988	3 326	1 843	1 483	112
1980 to 1984	2 419	1 181	1 238	112
1970 to 1979	7 510	4 655	2 855	240
1960 to 1969	4 708	2 844	1 864	126
1950 to 1959	3 914	2 328	1 586	129
1940 to 1949	2 707	1 643	1 064	34
1939 or earlier	16 610	7 113	9 497	372
BEDROOMS				
No bedroom	375	279	96	—
1 bedroom	3 876	2 118	1 758	85
2 bedrooms	11 468	6 237	5 231	296
3 bedrooms	16 658	8 530	8 128	512
4 bedrooms	7 515	4 004	3 511	186
5 or more bedrooms	2 440	1 068	1 372	61
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS				
Complete kitchen facilities	42 094	22 129	19 965	1 138
Source of water, public system or private company	24 641	15 521	9 120	221
Sewage disposal, public sewer	16 094	8 847	7 247	168
Locking complete plumbing facilities	260	116	144	18
Owner-occupied housing units	226	105	121	18
Renter-occupied housing units	34	11	23	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL				
Utility gas	10 453	6 626	3 827	2
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	1 620	799	821	61
Electricity	7 412	4 527	2 885	188
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	17 347	7 810	9 537	548
All other fuels	5 469	2 451	3 018	341
No fuel used	31	23	8	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE				
None	3 743	2 029	1 714	52
1	14 334	7 668	6 666	267
2	17 470	9 276	8 194	508
3 or more	6 785	3 263	3 522	313
Vehicles per household	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT				
Owner-occupied housing units	30 294	15 425	14 869	963
1989 to March 1990	2 378	1 426	952	42
1985 to 1988	7 278	3 982	3 296	213
1980 to 1984	4 305	2 160	2 145	194
1970 to 1979	7 040	3 537	3 503	281
1969 or earlier	9 293	4 320	4 973	233
Renter-occupied housing units	12 038	6 811	5 227	177
1989 to March 1990	4 695	2 689	2 006	49
1985 to 1988	4 148	2 301	1 847	71
1980 to 1984	1 587	961	626	32
1970 to 1979	915	573	342	12
1969 or earlier	693	287	406	13
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS				
No telephone in unit	2 002	873	1 129	37
Householder 65 years and over	10 355	5 469	4 886	281
Owner-occupied housing units	8 012	4 120	3 892	249
Locking complete plumbing facilities	125	56	69	13
No telephone in unit	217	92	125	—
No vehicle available	1 916	1 057	859	32
Complete plumbing facilities	42 072	22 120	19 952	1 122
1.00 or less persons per room	41 455	21 878	19 577	1 109
1.01 or more persons per room	617	242	375	13
Locking complete plumbing facilities	260	116	144	18
1.00 or less persons per room	248	108	140	18
1.01 or more persons per room	12	8	4	—
Mean household income in 1989:				
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	39 667	42 374	36 858	41 118
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	23 058	25 256	20 192	22 739
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	4 150	2 109	2 041	145
Owner-occupied housing units	1 769	839	930	105
Renter-occupied housing units	2 381	1 270	1 111	40

Table 35. **Housing Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990**

Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Glens Falls, NY MSA	Warren County	Washington County	Washington County
				Tract 810
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	21 150	11 538	9 612	668
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS				
With a mortgage -----	11 614	6 689	4 925	369
Less than \$300 -----	243	144	99	8
\$300 to \$399 -----	917	499	418	15
\$400 to \$499 -----	1 482	690	792	88
\$500 to \$599 -----	1 572	761	811	28
\$600 to \$799 -----	2 994	1 571	1 423	106
\$800 to \$999 -----	2 148	1 306	842	79
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	1 745	1 261	484	36
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	336	282	54	9
\$2,000 or more -----	177	175	2	—
Median (dollars) -----	699	761	642	675
Not mortgaged -----	9 536	4 849	4 687	299
Less than \$100 -----	103	45	58	10
\$100 to \$199 -----	2 425	1 231	1 194	137
\$200 to \$299 -----	4 137	2 035	2 102	100
\$300 to \$399 -----	1 843	869	974	33
\$400 to \$499 -----	610	379	231	2
\$500 or more -----	418	290	128	17
Median (dollars) -----	250	249	251	202
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less than \$20,000 -----	4 590	2 332	2 258	137
Less than 20 percent -----	1 220	538	662	27
20 to 24 percent -----	693	341	352	16
25 to 29 percent -----	526	267	259	46
30 to 34 percent -----	358	154	204	13
35 percent or more -----	1 699	951	748	27
Not computed -----	94	61	33	8
Median -----	28.2	29.4	26.9	27.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	5 675	2 940	2 735	178
Less than 20 percent -----	3 344	1 714	1 630	118
20 to 24 percent -----	689	332	357	11
25 to 29 percent -----	642	323	319	19
30 to 34 percent -----	461	246	215	20
35 percent or more -----	538	325	213	10
Not computed -----	1	—	1	—
Median -----	17.4	17.6	17.3	16.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	5 098	2 634	2 464	199
Less than 20 percent -----	3 275	1 605	1 670	116
20 to 24 percent -----	856	393	463	39
25 to 29 percent -----	480	291	189	18
30 to 34 percent -----	277	170	107	12
35 percent or more -----	210	175	35	14
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—
Median -----	15.9	16.7	15.0	18.1
\$50,000 or more -----	5 787	3 632	2 155	154
Less than 20 percent -----	4 686	2 839	1 847	143
20 to 24 percent -----	683	477	206	11
25 to 29 percent -----	242	180	62	—
30 to 34 percent -----	81	56	25	—
35 percent or more -----	95	80	15	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—
Median -----	12.5	13.0	11.6	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	11 488	6 612	4 876	147
GROSS RENT				
Less than \$100 -----	53	35	18	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	545	397	148	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	1 165	537	628	11
\$300 to \$399 -----	2 559	1 229	1 330	39
\$400 to \$499 -----	2 864	1 659	1 205	30
\$500 to \$599 -----	2 004	1 280	724	30
\$600 to \$749 -----	1 054	787	267	13
\$750 to \$999 -----	338	242	96	5
\$1,000 or more -----	61	60	1	—
No cash rent -----	845	386	459	19
Median (dollars) -----	432	451	407	448
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less than \$10,000 -----	2 769	1 494	1 275	36
Less than 20 percent -----	51	26	25	—
20 to 24 percent -----	149	116	33	—
25 to 29 percent -----	91	62	29	—
30 to 34 percent -----	134	67	67	—
35 percent or more -----	1 982	1 072	910	28
Not computed -----	362	151	211	8
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	3 296	1 810	1 486	26
Less than 20 percent -----	197	120	77	—
20 to 24 percent -----	346	185	161	—
25 to 29 percent -----	524	308	216	2
30 to 34 percent -----	530	234	296	10
35 percent or more -----	1 500	872	628	14
Not computed -----	199	91	108	—
Median -----	34.5	35.3	34.0	41.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	3 411	1 921	1 490	44
Less than 20 percent -----	1 243	588	655	22
20 to 24 percent -----	936	552	384	9
25 to 29 percent -----	598	396	202	—
30 to 34 percent -----	259	190	69	1
35 percent or more -----	151	103	48	1
Not computed -----	224	92	132	11
Median -----	21.9	23.0	20.3	18.4
\$35,000 or more -----	2 012	1 387	625	41
Less than 20 percent -----	1 553	1 065	488	41
20 to 24 percent -----	241	188	53	—
25 to 29 percent -----	51	38	13	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	1	1	—	—
Not computed -----	166	95	71	—
Median -----	14.4	14.5	14.0	14.9

Table 36. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Glens Falls, NY MSA	Washington County	Washington County
			Tract 810
Occupied housing units -----	210	84	19
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990 -----	—	—	—
1985 to 1988 -----	19	2	—
1980 to 1984 -----	3	3	—
1970 to 1979 -----	15	9	—
1960 to 1969 -----	23	1	—
1950 to 1959 -----	63	46	17
1940 to 1949 -----	14	—	—
1939 or earlier -----	73	23	2
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom -----	—	—	—
1 bedroom -----	22	13	—
2 bedrooms -----	46	20	—
3 bedrooms -----	82	19	2
4 bedrooms -----	52	28	17
5 or more bedrooms -----	8	4	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities -----	199	73	19
Source of water, public system or private company -----	175	51	17
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	118	47	17
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas -----	77	9	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	—	—	—
Electricity -----	41	23	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	80	50	19
All other fuels -----	12	2	—
No fuel used -----	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None -----	25	2	—
1 -----	47	14	—
2 -----	103	33	2
3 or more -----	35	35	17
Vehicles per household -----	1.7	2.2	2.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units -----	132	39	2
1989 to March 1990 -----	—	—	—
1985 to 1988 -----	27	13	2
1980 to 1984 -----	19	5	—
1970 to 1979 -----	19	11	—
1969 or earlier -----	67	10	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	78	45	17
1989 to March 1990 -----	32	20	—
1985 to 1988 -----	28	7	—
1980 to 1984 -----	1	1	—
1970 to 1979 -----	17	17	17
1969 or earlier -----	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit -----	23	16	—
Householder 65 years and over -----	75	3	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	69	3	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	—	—	—
No vehicle available -----	13	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities -----	210	84	19
1.00 or less persons per room -----	203	77	19
1.01 or more persons per room -----	7	7	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room -----	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	28 459	26 671	29 350
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	21 741	30 627	48 654
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	52	28	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	27	25	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	25	3	—

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Glens Falls, NY MSA	Washington County	Washington County
			Troct 810
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	82	27	2
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage -----	33	13	2
Less than \$300 -----	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	2	2	2
\$500 to \$599 -----	22	9	—
\$600 to \$799 -----	9	2	—
\$800 to \$999 -----	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more -----	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	571	525	425
Not mortgaged -----	49	14	—
Less than \$100 -----	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	11	2	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	36	10	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	2	2	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	—	—
\$500 or more -----	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	251	228	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000 -----	38	18	—
Less than 20 percent -----	4	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	16	9	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	16	9	—
Not computed -----	2	—	—
Median -----	24.4	37.5	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	16	7	2
Less than 20 percent -----	7	5	2
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	9	2	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	30.6	16.3	17.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	20	—	—
Less than 20 percent -----	20	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	10.0	—	—
\$50,000 or more -----	8	2	—
Less than 20 percent -----	8	2	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	11.7	10.0	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	76	43	17
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100 -----	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	7	1	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	3	3	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	18	18	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	22	19	17
\$500 to \$599 -----	9	2	—
\$600 to \$749 -----	14	—	—
\$750 to \$999 -----	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more -----	—	—	—
No cash rent -----	3	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	480	396	488
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000 -----	22	—	—
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	6	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	16	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	50.0+	—	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	24	16	—
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	5	5	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	19	11	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	43.6	42.7	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	9	6	—
Less than 20 percent -----	3	3	—
20 to 24 percent -----	3	3	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—
Not computed -----	3	—	—
Median -----	17.5	17.5	—
\$35,000 or more -----	21	21	17
Less than 20 percent -----	21	21	17
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	13.1	13.1	12.5

Table 38. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 39. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 40. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Glens Falls, NY MSA
Occupied housing units	133
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	
1989 to March 1990	—
1985 to 1988	17
1980 to 1984	35
1970 to 1979	25
1960 to 1969	21
1950 to 1959	—
1940 to 1949	2
1939 or earlier	33
BEDROOMS	
No bedroom	—
1 bedroom	7
2 bedrooms	45
3 bedrooms	36
4 bedrooms	36
5 or more bedrooms	9
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS	
Complete kitchen facilities	133
Source of water, public system or private company	100
Sewage disposal, public sewer	56
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL	
Utility gas	39
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	11
Electricity	62
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	19
All other fuels	2
No fuel used	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE	
None	3
1	40
2	82
3 or more	8
Vehicles per household	1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	
Owner-occupied housing units	100
1989 to March 1990	8
1985 to 1988	41
1980 to 1984	31
1970 to 1979	17
1969 or earlier	3
Renter-occupied housing units	33
1989 to March 1990	33
1985 to 1988	—
1980 to 1984	—
1970 to 1979	—
1969 or earlier	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	
No telephone in unit	—
Householder 65 years and over	3
Owner-occupied housing units	3
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—
No telephone in unit	—
No vehicle available	3
Complete plumbing facilities	133
1.00 or less persons per room	133
1.01 or more persons per room	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—
Mean household income in 1989:	
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	86 604
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	68 030
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	2
Owner-occupied housing units	2
Renter-occupied housing units	—

Table 41. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

(Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Glens Falls, NY MSA
Specified owner-occupied housing units	79
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	
With a mortgage	72
Less than \$300	-
\$300 to \$399	-
\$400 to \$499	-
\$500 to \$599	3
\$600 to \$799	9
\$800 to \$999	7
\$1,000 to \$1,499	36
\$1,500 to \$1,999	6
\$2,000 or more	11
Median (dollars)	1 193
Not mortgaged	7
Less than \$100	-
\$100 to \$199	-
\$200 to \$299	-
\$300 to \$399	-
\$400 to \$499	-
\$500 or more	7
Median (dollars)	500+
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	
Less than \$20,000	12
Less than 20 percent	-
20 to 24 percent	-
25 to 29 percent	-
30 to 34 percent	-
35 percent or more	10
Not computed	2
Median	47.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999	-
Less than 20 percent	-
20 to 24 percent	-
25 to 29 percent	-
30 to 34 percent	-
35 percent or more	-
Not computed	-
Median	-
\$35,000 to \$49,999	20
Less than 20 percent	-
20 to 24 percent	7
25 to 29 percent	-
30 to 34 percent	5
35 percent or more	8
Not computed	-
Median	33.0
\$50,000 or more	47
Less than 20 percent	30
20 to 24 percent	13
25 to 29 percent	4
30 to 34 percent	-
35 percent or more	-
Not computed	-
Median	16.7
Specified renter-occupied housing units	33
GROSS RENT	
Less than \$100	-
\$100 to \$199	-
\$200 to \$299	-
\$300 to \$399	7
\$400 to \$499	2
\$500 to \$599	6
\$600 to \$749	8
\$750 to \$999	8
\$1,000 or more	-
No cash rent	2
Median (dollars)	703
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	
Less than \$10,000	7
Less than 20 percent	-
20 to 24 percent	-
25 to 29 percent	-
30 to 34 percent	-
35 percent or more	7
Not computed	-
Median	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	8
Less than 20 percent	-
20 to 24 percent	-
25 to 29 percent	-
30 to 34 percent	-
35 percent or more	8
Not computed	-
Median	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999	-
Less than 20 percent	-
20 to 24 percent	-
25 to 29 percent	-
30 to 34 percent	-
35 percent or more	-
Not computed	-
Median	-
\$35,000 or more	18
Less than 20 percent	8
20 to 24 percent	8
25 to 29 percent	-
30 to 34 percent	-
35 percent or more	-
Not computed	2
Median	15.0

Table 42. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Glens Falls, NY MSA	Washington County	Washington County
			Tract 810
Occupied housing units	258	134	22
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990	7	7	—
1985 to 1988	31	11	—
1980 to 1984	21	14	5
1970 to 1979	59	20	—
1960 to 1969	35	29	—
1950 to 1959	32	23	17
1940 to 1949	6	—	—
1939 or earlier	67	30	—
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom	—	—	—
1 bedroom	31	29	—
2 bedrooms	98	45	—
3 bedrooms	56	18	—
4 bedrooms	62	31	22
5 or more bedrooms	11	11	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities	258	134	22
Source of water, public system or private company	211	98	17
Sewage disposal, public sewer	161	83	17
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	36	16	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	13	6	—
Electricity	108	45	5
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	99	65	17
All other fuels	2	2	—
No fuel used	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	7	—	—
1	141	66	—
2	77	40	5
3 or more	33	28	17
Vehicles per household	1.5	1.7	2.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units	135	77	5
1989 to March 1990	20	7	—
1985 to 1988	22	5	—
1980 to 1984	11	11	5
1970 to 1979	64	41	—
1969 or earlier	18	13	—
Renter-occupied housing units	123	57	17
1989 to March 1990	59	31	—
1985 to 1988	29	9	—
1980 to 1984	18	—	—
1970 to 1979	17	17	17
1969 or earlier	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit	27	2	—
Householder 65 years and over	36	30	—
Owner-occupied housing units	27	21	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—
No vehicle available	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	258	134	22
1.00 or less persons per room	254	132	22
1.01 or more persons per room	4	2	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	34 177	33 077	77 635
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	23 902	26 542	48 654
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	47	32	—
Owner-occupied housing units	10	9	—
Renter-occupied housing units	37	23	—

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Glens Falls, NY MSA	Washington County	Washington County
			Tract 810
Specified owner-occupied housing units	100	67	5
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage	56	31	5
Less than \$300	6	6	—
\$300 to \$399	6	6	—
\$400 to \$499	9	3	—
\$500 to \$599	5	—	—
\$600 to \$799	—	—	—
\$800 to \$999	5	5	5
\$1,000 to \$1,499	6	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	19	11	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	970	955	975
Not mortgaged	44	36	—
Less than \$100	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	15	13	—
\$200 to \$299	23	23	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—
\$500 or more	6	—	—
Median (dollars)	265	261	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000	29	21	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	14	12	—
25 to 29 percent	6	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	9	9	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	25.4	24.4	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	24	24	—
Less than 20 percent	24	24	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	11.5	11.5	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	20	—	—
Less than 20 percent	6	—	—
20 to 24 percent	5	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	6	—	—
35 percent or more	3	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	24.0	—	—
\$50,000 or more	27	22	5
Less than 20 percent	11	11	5
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	16	11	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	30.8	25.0	17.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units	123	57	17
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	23	9	—
\$300 to \$399	9	2	—
\$400 to \$499	42	35	17
\$500 to \$599	23	—	—
\$600 to \$749	26	11	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—
No cash rent	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	482	474	488
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000	9	9	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	9	9	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	32.5	32.5	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	47	12	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	23	2	—
25 to 29 percent	7	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	17	10	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	25.4	44.0	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	44	19	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	8	8	—
25 to 29 percent	23	—	—
30 to 34 percent	2	—	—
35 percent or more	11	11	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	28.0	41.4	—
\$35,000 or more	23	17	17
Less than 20 percent	23	17	17
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	12.5	12.5	12.5

Table 44. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Glens Falls, NY MSA	Washington County	Washington County
			Tract 810
Occupied housing units -----	42 143	19 979	1 135
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990 -----	1 131	502	15
1985 to 1988 -----	3 302	1 472	112
1980 to 1984 -----	2 398	1 224	107
1970 to 1979 -----	7 476	2 835	240
1960 to 1969 -----	4 673	1 835	126
1950 to 1959 -----	3 899	1 580	129
1940 to 1949 -----	2 701	1 064	34
1939 or earlier -----	16 563	9 467	372
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom -----	375	96	—
1 bedroom -----	3 845	1 729	85
2 bedrooms -----	11 411	5 186	296
3 bedrooms -----	16 613	8 110	512
4 bedrooms -----	7 470	3 497	181
5 or more bedrooms -----	2 429	1 361	61
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities -----	41 905	19 848	1 133
Source of water, public system or private company -----	24 492	9 039	221
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	15 988	7 181	168
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	260	144	18
Owner-occupied housing units -----	226	121	18
Renter-occupied housing units -----	34	23	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas -----	10 425	3 811	2
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	1 614	815	61
Electricity -----	7 341	2 840	183
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	17 265	9 489	548
All other fuels -----	5 467	3 016	341
No fuel used -----	31	8	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None -----	3 743	1 714	52
1 -----	14 238	6 600	267
2 -----	17 393	8 154	503
3 or more -----	6 769	3 511	313
Vehicles per household -----	1.7	1.7	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units -----	30 167	14 792	958
1989 to March 1990 -----	2 366	945	42
1985 to 1988 -----	7 256	3 291	213
1980 to 1984 -----	4 294	2 134	189
1970 to 1979 -----	6 976	3 462	281
1969 or earlier -----	9 275	4 960	233
Renter-occupied housing units -----	11 976	5 187	177
1989 to March 1990 -----	4 655	1 975	49
1985 to 1988 -----	4 133	1 838	71
1980 to 1984 -----	1 580	626	32
1970 to 1979 -----	915	342	12
1969 or earlier -----	693	406	13
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit -----	1 993	1 127	37
Householder 65 years and over -----	10 319	4 856	281
Owner-occupied housing units -----	7 985	3 871	249
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	125	69	13
No telephone in unit -----	217	125	—
No vehicle available -----	1 916	859	32
Complete plumbing facilities -----	41 883	19 835	1 117
1.00 or less persons per room -----	41 270	19 462	1 104
1.01 or more persons per room -----	613	373	13
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	260	144	18
1.00 or less persons per room -----	248	140	18
1.01 or more persons per room -----	12	4	—
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	39 688	36 878	40 928
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	23 068	20 216	22 739
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	4 117	2 009	145
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 759	921	105
Renter-occupied housing units -----	2 358	1 088	40

Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Glens Falls, NY MSA	Washington County	Washington County
			Tract 810
Specified owner-occupied housing units	21 050	9 545	663
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage	11 558	4 894	364
Less than \$300	237	93	8
\$300 to \$399	911	412	15
\$400 to \$499	1 473	789	88
\$500 to \$599	1 567	811	28
\$600 to \$799	2 994	1 423	106
\$800 to \$999	2 143	837	74
\$1,000 to \$1,499	1 739	484	36
\$1,500 to \$1,999	317	43	9
\$2,000 or more	177	2	—
Median (dollars)	699	642	672
Not mortgaged	9 492	4 651	299
Less than \$100	103	58	10
\$100 to \$199	2 410	1 181	137
\$200 to \$299	4 114	2 079	100
\$300 to \$399	1 843	974	33
\$400 to \$499	610	231	2
\$500 or more	412	128	17
Median (dollars)	250	251	202
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000	4 561	2 237	137
Less than 20 percent	1 220	662	27
20 to 24 percent	679	340	16
25 to 29 percent	520	259	46
30 to 34 percent	358	204	13
35 percent or more	1 690	739	27
Not computed	94	33	8
Median	28.2	26.9	27.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	5 651	2 711	178
Less than 20 percent	3 320	1 606	118
20 to 24 percent	689	357	11
25 to 29 percent	642	319	19
30 to 34 percent	461	215	20
35 percent or more	538	213	10
Not computed	1	1	—
Median	17.5	17.4	16.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999	5 078	2 464	199
Less than 20 percent	3 269	1 670	116
20 to 24 percent	851	463	39
25 to 29 percent	480	189	18
30 to 34 percent	271	107	12
35 percent or more	207	35	14
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	15.8	15.0	18.1
\$50,000 or more	5 760	2 133	149
Less than 20 percent	4 675	1 836	138
20 to 24 percent	683	206	11
25 to 29 percent	242	62	—
30 to 34 percent	65	14	—
35 percent or more	95	15	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	12.5	11.6	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	11 426	4 836	147
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100	53	18	—
\$100 to \$199	545	148	—
\$200 to \$299	1 156	619	11
\$300 to \$399	2 557	1 328	39
\$400 to \$499	2 839	1 187	30
\$500 to \$599	2 004	724	30
\$600 to \$749	1 028	256	13
\$750 to \$999	338	96	5
\$1,000 or more	61	1	—
No cash rent	845	459	19
Median (dollars)	431	406	448
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000	2 760	1 266	36
Less than 20 percent	51	25	—
20 to 24 percent	149	33	—
25 to 29 percent	91	29	—
30 to 34 percent	125	58	—
35 percent or more	1 982	910	28
Not computed	362	211	8
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	3 270	1 474	26
Less than 20 percent	197	77	—
20 to 24 percent	344	159	—
25 to 29 percent	517	216	2
30 to 34 percent	530	296	10
35 percent or more	1 483	618	14
Not computed	199	108	—
Median	34.5	33.9	41.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999	3 390	1 471	44
Less than 20 percent	1 243	655	22
20 to 24 percent	928	376	9
25 to 29 percent	598	202	—
30 to 34 percent	257	69	1
35 percent or more	140	37	1
Not computed	224	132	11
Median	21.8	20.2	18.4
\$35,000 or more	2 006	625	41
Less than 20 percent	1 547	488	41
20 to 24 percent	241	53	—
25 to 29 percent	51	13	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	1	—	—
Not computed	166	71	—
Median	14.4	14.0	14.9

Table 46. **Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Glens Falls, NY MSA -----	118 539	20.3	55 953	23.4	REMAINDER OF WARREN COUNTY				
WARREN COUNTY					Tract 706 -----	5 167	10.6	2 804	11.6
					Tract 707 -----	7 978	12.0	3 423	11.7
					Tract 708 -----	6 183	11.5	2 352	11.7
					Tract 709 -----	3 302	15.7	1 053	15.8
					Tract 710 -----	2 816	14.2	1 762	15.6
					Tract 720 -----	3 211	24.1	2 106	25.5
					Tract 730 -----	4 174	15.9	1 977	15.9
					Tract 735.98 -----	1 715	46.7	1 062	47.8
					Tract 740 -----	2 352	42.9	1 599	46.8
					Tract 750 -----	3 465	11.7	2 300	12.1
					Tract 760 -----	1 269	49.2	1 664	49.0
					Tract 770 -----	699	45.9	985	49.4
					Tract 780 -----	1 855	47.3	2 081	46.8
WASHINGTON COUNTY					WASHINGTON COUNTY				
					Tract 801 -----	5 099	11.7	2 148	11.2
					Tract 802 -----	2 552	16.6	1 011	16.5
					Tract 803 -----	4 200	15.6	1 514	15.7
					Tract 810 -----	6 368	12.6	1 667	19.6
					Tract 815 -----	1 038	44.2	1 140	48.4
					Tract 820 -----	5 165	17.0	2 215	17.9
					Tract 840 -----	5 935	11.6	2 317	11.8
					Tract 850 -----	1 989	45.9	730	46.3
					Tract 860 -----	1 540	45.2	731	46.8
					Tract 870 -----	3 031	18.9	1 435	20.3
					Tract 880 -----	6 330	12.1	2 361	12.2
					Tract 890 -----	4 557	28.7	1 861	29.1
					Tract 900 -----	2 608	30.9	1 183	30.3
					Tract 910 -----	1 581	46.4	1 002	48.9
					Tract 920 -----	3 196	31.4	1 335	32.7
					Tract 930 -----	1 938	47.2	737	47.2
					Tract 940 -----	2 203	48.8	829	48.6
GLENS FALLS CITY, WARREN COUNTY									
Tract 701 -----	2 549	13.7	982	13.6					
Tract 702 -----	2 028	14.1	861	14.4					
Tract 703 -----	3 894	14.2	1 743	14.6					
Tract 704 -----	4 077	15.0	1 794	15.0					
Tract 705 -----	2 475	14.4	1 189	14.7					



APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

AREA CLASSIFICATIONS

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

```
United States
  Region
    Division
      State
        County
          County subdivision
            Place (or part)
              Census tract/block numbering area
                (or part)
                  Block group (or part)
                    Block
```

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"

County "B"

County "C"

Place "X"

Place "Y"

Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels—although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.



APPENDIX B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of “actual hours” differs from that of “usual hours” described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons “at work” is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed “with a job, but not at work” is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see “Reference Week”).

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. *All* persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, “shelters for abused women” are included in the category “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or “T-Night” enumeration at YMCA’s, YWCA’s, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of “types of group quarters”:

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an “I,” for institutional, or an “N,” for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an “Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List.” (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America’s total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word “descent” was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term “Mexican-Amer.” used in 1980 was shortened further to “Mexican-Am.” to reduce misreporting (of “American”) in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as “other Spanish/Hispanic” to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the “Mexican-Amer.” category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category “No, not Spanish/Hispanic” as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category “Central or South American” was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations “Mexican-American” and “Chicano” were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of “married-couple families” or “married-couple households” in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of “married persons with spouse present” in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as “spouse.” For sample tabulations, the number of “married persons with spouse present” includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child’s age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an “own child” is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

“Related children” in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses include costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.

8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these sub-categories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. **Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
Other Indo-European	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
	Vietnamese	
All other languages	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as “separated.”

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of “now married, spouse present” males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term “never married” which replaces the term “single” in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as “Born abroad, country not specified.”

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as “Native.” Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—

Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 ($\$12,674 \times 1.25$) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—

The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.
3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310									
Under 65 years.....	6,451	\$6,451								
65 years and over.....	5,947	5,947								
Two persons.....	8,076									
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over.....	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons.....	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons.....	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons.....	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons.....	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flat-head) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoa—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoa" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoa or Western Samoa.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)" and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoa
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesian ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is “Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan” if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is “Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)” if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under “Mortgage Status.”)

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. “No cash rent” units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the “No cash rent” category. “Rented for cash rent” includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as “type of structure”) were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, “seasonal/recreational/occasional use” combined vacant units classified in 1980 as “seasonal or migratory” and “held for occasional use.” Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as “price asked” for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent’s estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for “specified units” exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category “Less than \$10,000” is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category “\$500,000 or more”

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (-).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X} / \hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as N/2). Treat N/2 as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about N/2. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about N/2. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about N/2. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948 / 21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$SE(6.7) = \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2}$$

$$= 1.34 \text{ percentage points}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$[6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)]$$

or

$$4.50 \text{ to } 8.90$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$SE(1.07) = \left(\frac{9948}{9314}\right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}}$$

$$= .029$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$[1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)]$$

or

$$1.02 \text{ to } 1.12$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other ¹
11-20	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
21-40	Black Householder Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
41-60	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
61-80	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
81-100	Householder of Other Race Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20

Renter

White Householder
Householder of Hispanic origin
Rent
Less than \$100
\$100 to \$199
\$200 to \$299
\$300 to \$399
\$400 to \$499
\$500 to \$599
\$600 to \$749
\$750 to \$999
\$1,000 or more
No cash rent
Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110
Black Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
Householder of Other Race
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
Vacant Housing Units
Vacant for rent
Vacant for sale
Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional canvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—New York
[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.4
Household type and relationship.....	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.6	2.2	1.3	1.1
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Ancestry.....	2.1	1.6	0.9	0.7
Place of birth.....	2.3	2.3	1.3	1.1
Citizenship.....	1.8	1.5	0.9	0.7
Residence in 1985.....	2.3	2.0	1.1	0.9
Year of entry.....	1.6	1.2	0.6	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.7
Educational attainment.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.8	1.5	0.8	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.5
Household type.....	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.5
Family type.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Group quarters.....	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.7
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.5
Employment status.....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Industry.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
Place of work.....	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.5	1.2	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.7	1.3	0.8	0.6
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.7	1.2	0.7	0.6
HOUSING				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5
Condominium status.....	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.4	1.1	0.5	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
House heating fuel.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5



APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

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ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.



APPENDIX E.

Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the

1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
How to fill out your census form	2
Example	2
Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3–11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D-4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
0 0 0 0 0	1 8 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	1 8 0 0 0 0
1 0 1 0 1	9 1 0 1 0	1 0 1 0 1	9 1 0 1 0
2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0
3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0
4 4 4 0	4 4 4 0	4 4 4 0	4 4 4 0
5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0
6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0
7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0
8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0
9 0 9 0	9 0 9 0	9 0 9 0	9 0 9 0

Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.

2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.

4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the **Other API** circle [under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**], only print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.

6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.

7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "**Mexican-Am.**" refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.

b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other week	2	Once a year	12

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank or cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, **not** the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. *All* persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

14a. Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).

b. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

15. Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

17a. For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

18. Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

19. Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

21a. Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

22a. Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

d. If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

e. If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

23a. If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.

b. If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No**, **already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
Mark **No**, **temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
Mark **No**, **other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Metal furniture manufacturing | Furniture company |
| Retail grocery store | Grocery store |
| Petroleum refining | Oil company |
| Cattle ranch | Ranch |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Production clerk | Clerk |
| Carpenter's helper | Helper |
| Auto engine mechanic | Mechanic |
| Registered nurse | Nurse |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. *Also exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.
Do not include the following as income in any item:
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
 - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
 - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
 - Inheritances or insurance settlements
 - Any type of loan
 - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About -- Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started—and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana —

(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo
en español, llame sin cargo alguno al
siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ☐ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

<p>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</p>	PERSON 1		PERSON 2																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
	Last name	Middle initial	Last name	Middle initial																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
<p>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p>		<p>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other relative →</p> <p>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p>3. Sex</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p>4. Race</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →</p> <p>If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. →</p> <p>If Other race, print race. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p>5. Age and year of birth</p> <p>a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.</p> <p>b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> </table>		0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	1	8	0	0	0	0	9	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	4	4	0	4	0	0	5	5	0	5	0	0	6	6	0	6	0	0	7	7	0	7	0	0	8	8	0	8	0	0	9	9	0	9	0	0	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> </table>		0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	1	8	0	0	0	0	9	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	4	4	0	4	0	0	5	5	0	5	0	0	6	6	0	6	0	0	7	7	0	7	0	0	8	8	0	8	0	0	9	9	0	9	0	0
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<p>6. Marital status</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p>FOR CENSUS USE →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>		<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													

PERSON 1

Last name _____

First name _____ Middle initial _____

If a **RELATIVE** of Person 1:

☐ Husband/wife ☐ Brother/sister

☐ Natural-born or adopted son/daughter ☐ Father/mother ☐ Grandchild

☐ Stepson/stepdaughter ☐ Other relative _____

If **NOT RELATED** to Person 1:

☐ Roomer, boarder, or foster child ☐ Unmarried partner

☐ Housemate, roommate ☐ Other nonrelative _____

☐ Male ☐ Female

☐ White

☐ Black or Negro

☐ Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) _____

☐ Eskimo

☐ Aleut

☐ Asian or Pacific Islander (API)

☐ Chinese ☐ Japanese

☐ Filipino ☐ Asian Indian

☐ Hawaiian ☐ Samoan

☐ Korean ☐ Guamanian

☐ Vietnamese ☐ Other API _____

☐ Other race (Print race) _____

a. Age _____ b. Year of birth _____

0 0 0 0 0 1 8 0 0 0 0

1 0 1 0 1 9 0 1 0 1 0

2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0

3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0

4 0 4 0 4 0 4 0

5 0 5 0 5 0 5 0

6 0 6 0 6 0 6 0

7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0

8 0 8 0 8 0 8 0

9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0

☐ Now married ☐ Separated

☐ Widowed ☐ Never married

☐ Divorced

☐ No (not Spanish/Hispanic)

☐ Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano

☐ Yes, Puerto Rican

☐ Yes, Cuban

☐ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) _____

H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) _____ and reason(s) _____

☐ No

b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) _____ and reason(s) _____

☐ No

H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

☐ A mobile home or trailer

☐ A one-family house detached from any other house

☐ A one-family house attached to one or more houses

☐ A building with 2 apartments

☐ A building with 3 or 4 apartments

☐ A building with 5 to 9 apartments

☐ A building with 10 to 19 apartments

☐ A building with 20 to 49 apartments

☐ A building with 50 or more apartments

☐ Other _____

H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment? Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

☐ 1 room ☐ 4 rooms ☐ 7 rooms

☐ 2 rooms ☐ 5 rooms ☐ 8 rooms

☐ 3 rooms ☐ 6 rooms ☐ 9 or more rooms

H4. Is this house or apartment —

☐ Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?

☐ Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?

☐ Rented for cash rent?

☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

If this is a **ONE-FAMILY HOUSE** —

H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?

☐ Yes ☐ No

b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Answer only if you or someone in this household **OWNS** OR IS **BUYING** this house or apartment —

H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?

☐ Less than \$10,000 ☐ \$70,000 to \$74,999

☐ \$10,000 to \$14,999 ☐ \$75,000 to \$79,999

☐ \$15,000 to \$19,999 ☐ \$80,000 to \$89,999

☐ \$20,000 to \$24,999 ☐ \$90,000 to \$99,999

☐ \$25,000 to \$29,999 ☐ \$100,000 to \$124,999

☐ \$30,000 to \$34,999 ☐ \$125,000 to \$149,999

☐ \$35,000 to \$39,999 ☐ \$150,000 to \$174,999

☐ \$40,000 to \$44,999 ☐ \$175,000 to \$199,999

☐ \$45,000 to \$49,999 ☐ \$200,000 to \$249,999

☐ \$50,000 to \$54,999 ☐ \$250,000 to \$299,999

☐ \$55,000 to \$59,999 ☐ \$300,000 to \$399,999

☐ \$60,000 to \$64,999 ☐ \$400,000 to \$499,999

☐ \$65,000 to \$69,999 ☐ \$500,000 or more

Answer only if you **PAY RENT** for this house or apartment —

H7a. What is the monthly rent?

☐ Less than \$80 ☐ \$375 to \$399

☐ \$80 to \$99 ☐ \$400 to \$424

☐ \$100 to \$124 ☐ \$425 to \$449

☐ \$125 to \$149 ☐ \$450 to \$474

☐ \$150 to \$174 ☐ \$475 to \$499

☐ \$175 to \$199 ☐ \$500 to \$524

☐ \$200 to \$224 ☐ \$525 to \$549

☐ \$225 to \$249 ☐ \$550 to \$599

☐ \$250 to \$274 ☐ \$600 to \$649

☐ \$275 to \$299 ☐ \$650 to \$699

☐ \$300 to \$324 ☐ \$700 to \$749

☐ \$325 to \$349 ☐ \$750 to \$999

☐ \$350 to \$374 ☐ \$1,000 or more

b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?

☐ Yes ☐ No

FOR CENSUS USE

A. Total persons	B. Type of unit Occupied Vacant	D. Months vacant	G. DO	ID
0 0	<input type="checkbox"/> First form <input type="checkbox"/> Regular	<input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 up to 12		
1 1	<input type="checkbox"/> Cont'n <input type="checkbox"/> Usual home elsewhere	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 12 up to 24		
2 2		<input type="checkbox"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 24 or more		
3 3	C1. Vacancy status	E. Complete after		
4 4	<input type="checkbox"/> For rent <input type="checkbox"/> For seas/rec/occ	<input type="checkbox"/> LR <input type="checkbox"/> TC <input type="checkbox"/> QA JIC1		
5 5	<input type="checkbox"/> For sale only	<input type="checkbox"/> P/F <input type="checkbox"/> RE <input type="checkbox"/> I/T		
6 6	<input type="checkbox"/> Rented or sold, not occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> MV <input type="checkbox"/> ED <input type="checkbox"/> EN		
7 7	<input type="checkbox"/> For migrant workers	<input type="checkbox"/> P0 <input type="checkbox"/> P3 <input type="checkbox"/> P6		
8 8	<input type="checkbox"/> Other vacant	<input type="checkbox"/> P1 <input type="checkbox"/> P4 <input type="checkbox"/> 1A JIC2		
9 9				

<p>H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier </p>	<p>H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used </p>	<p>H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">\$.00</div> Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used </p>
<p>H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms </p>	<p>H15. Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.? </p>	<p>b. Gas</p> <p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">\$.00</div> Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used </p>
<p>H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means </p>	<p>c. Water</p> <p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">\$.00</div> Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge </p>
<p>H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H17. About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know </p>	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">\$.00</div> Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used </p>
<p>H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	
<p>H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more </p>	<p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p> <p>H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more </p>	

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt
 - ☐ Yes, contract to purchase
 - ☐ No — Skip to H24a
- } Go to H23b

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
- ☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
- ☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —
H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —
H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔

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- 23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK?** If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.
- ☐ Car, truck, or van ☐ Motorcycle
☐ Bus or trolley bus ☐ Bicycle
☐ Streetcar or trolley car ☐ Walked
☐ Subway or elevated ☐ Worked at home
☐ Railroad ☐ Skip to 28
☐ Ferryboat ☐ Other method
☐ Taxicab

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

- b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?**

- ☐ Drove alone ☐ 5 people
☐ 2 people ☐ 6 people
☐ 3 people ☐ 7 to 9 people
☐ 4 people ☐ 10 or more people

- 24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?**

a.m.
 p.m.

- b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?**

Minutes — Skip to 28

- 25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?**

- ☐ Yes, on layoff
☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
☐ No

- 26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?**

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 27

- b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?**

- ☐ No, already has a job
☐ No, temporarily ill
☐ No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
☐ Yes, could have taken a job

- 27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?**

- ☐ 1990 ☐ 1980 to 1984
☐ 1989 ☐ 1979 or earlier
☐ 1988 ☐ Never worked
☐ 1985 to 1987

28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY.

Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

28. Industry or Employer

- a. For whom did this person work?**

If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle ☐ and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

- b. What kind of business or industry was this?** Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

- c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle**

- ☐ Manufacturing ☐ Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)
☐ Wholesale trade
☐ Retail trade

29. Occupation

- a. What kind of work was this person doing?**

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)

- b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?**

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
☐ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
☐ Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)
☐ State GOVERNMENT employee
☐ Federal GOVERNMENT employee
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

- 31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?**

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 32

- b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989?**

Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

- c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?**

Hours

32. INCOME IN 1989 —

Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989.

For income received jointly, see instruction guide.

If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate.

If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

- a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.**

☐ Yes
☐ No \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

- b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.**

☐ Yes
☐ No \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

- c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.**

☐ Yes
☐ No \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

- d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.**

☐ Yes
☐ No \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

- e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement**

☐ Yes
☐ No \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

- f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.**

☐ Yes
☐ No \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

- g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.**

☐ Yes
☐ No \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

- h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.**

☐ Yes
☐ No \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

33. What was this person's total income in 1989?

Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

☐ None OR \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.

APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
Geographic Products	F-3
Other Census Bureau Resources	F-5
Reference Materials	F-4
Sources of Assistance	F-4

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—

UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide.* This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program.* A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics.* A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community.* A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers.* A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.* A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You.* The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement.* A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

- *Census Catalog and Guide.* A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
Sex
Race
Age
Marital status
Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure
Number of rooms in unit
Tenure—owned or rented
Value of home or monthly rent
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:
Education—enrollment and attainment
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
Ancestry
Language spoken at home
Migration (residence in 1985)
Disability
Fertility
Veteran status

Economic characteristics:
Labor force
Occupation, industry, and class of worker
Place of work and journey to work
Work experience in 1989
Income in 1989
Year last worked

Housing

Year moved into residence
Number of bedrooms
Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Telephone in unit
Vehicles available
Heating fuel
Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Year structure built
Condominium status
Farm residence
Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

		Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	B ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	B ³	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	
	B State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas



APPENDIX G.

Maps

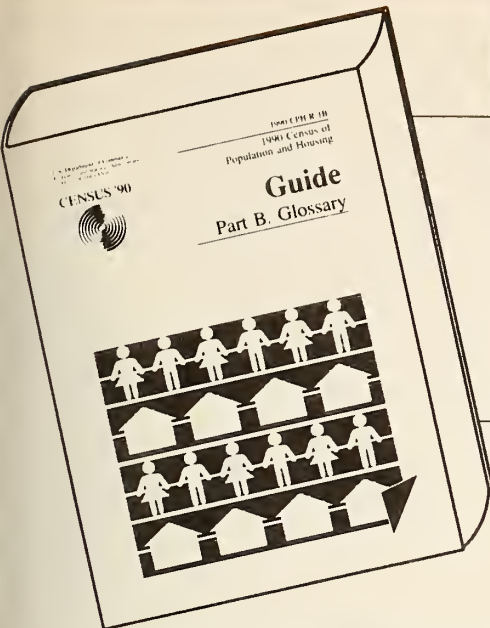
Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).



 **Just Published!**

PART B, GLOSSARY

1990 Census of Population and Housing Guide



Part B, Glossary (1990 CPH-R-1B) is the second part of the 3-part *1990 Census of Population and Housing Guide*. It defines terms used in the census.

- **Geographic** definitions cover specific characteristics of an entity, such as type of geographic code and how boundaries are determined.
- **Population and housing** definitions identify the related item numbers on the 1990 census questionnaire (included as an appendix), define the concepts involved, and note the items comparability to previous censuses.
- **Technical** terms associated with the collection, processing, and tabulation of 1990 census data also are included, along with terms used in working with data files on

electronic media. (The geographic, population, and housing definitions are drawn from appendixes to 1990 census reports and technical documentation.)

Previously Published—Part A, TEXT

If you are using 1990 census results, you will find the *Guide*, Part A, Text an indispensable reference. It offers the information you need on such subjects as:

- **Data products**
- **Geographic terms and products**
- **Where to find assistance**
- **Population and housing concepts**
- **Census procedures**

Still to come is an index to the 1990 census Summary Tape Files, which will be Part C.

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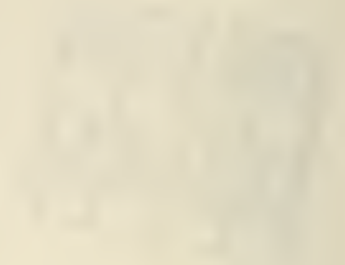
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